

THE
Peculiar *Use* and *Signification*
OF
CERTAIN WORDS
IN THE
LATIN TONGUE:

OR, A
Collection of Observations,

WHEREIN

The elegant and commonly unobserved Sense of
Latin Words is fully and distinctly explained
in *Proper English*: The whole translated from
the purest *Latin Writers*.

Usui et Latini et Anglici sermonis studiosæ juventutis.

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The NINTH EDITION revised.

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ADVERTISEMENT to this Edition.

IT has long been the object of observation, that the Publications of DR. WILLYMOTT, in the line of Tuition, are in general too extended and redundant in the Examples; also, that a peculiar mode of Expression frequently abounds, beyond the ready Comprehension of Youth in their School Exercises: To remedy these Inconveniences, the preceding Impressions have been diligently revised, the Superfluities and Exuberances of Language pared off, and the whole, where judged necessary, modified and rendered more familiar to common Diction; At the same time no Alteration or Infringement is made in the force and power of the Examples: These remain in their former State of beneficial Instruction, without change or variation: It has farther also been deemed of benefit, frequently to discontinue the Latin and Greek Quotations, as Insertions tending rather to confuse than improve the Learner. These Obstacles removed, it is hoped this Labour of Revision will be favourably accepted, and these elegant Classic Observations be found less perplexed and better accommodated to School Instruction than the former Editions.

INDEX

INDEX Auctorum, unde quæ sequuntur observanda sunt delibata.

C. JULIUS CÆSAR.
M. CATO.
M. T. CICERO.
COLUMELLA.
FLO. US.
A. GELLIUS.
HORATIUS.
JUVENALIS
LIVIVS.
LUCRETIVS.
MILTONI *Epistolæ Civiles.*

NEPOS.
OVIDIVS.
PHÆDRVS.
PLAVTVS.
PLINIVS *Major.*
PLINIVS *Minor.*
SALIIVSTIVS.
L. SENECA.
SVPTONIVS.
TERENTIVS.
VARRO.
VIRGILIVS.

THE
 Peculiar Use and Signification
 OF
 CERTAIN WORDS
 IN THE
 LATIN TONGUE.

A, A B.

1. *E.* I am glad to see you well in Town again.

S. I do not question but you are. *E.* Have you been well all the while? *S.* *As to any bodily Distemper I have been well, but I have been sick in Mind (à morbo valui: ab animo, &c.)*

2. Petronius Arbiter, who was Master of the Pleasures to Nero, upon the first Frown from that Prince, went home, open'd a Vein, and bled to Death (*qui fuit Neroni à voluptatibus.*) *Ita, à pedibus, à manu, ab epistolis, &c.*

3. ANTENOR, when Troy was taken, through many Adventures, arriv'd in the inmost Gulph of the Adriatic Sea. Æneas having, upon the like Calamity, fled his Country, came first into Macedonia: after into Sicily, and landed at last in Latium (*ab simili clade.*)

4. These *Uti* are prodigious strong, wonderfully nimble, and spare neither Man, nor Beast that has the misfortune to come in their way:

A

Wherefore

fore the Natives are very industrious in digging Pits to catch them. The Youth inure themselves to Hunting; and they who have killed the greatest number of Beast, bring the Horns, *to witness for them (quæ sint testimonio,)* and are highly applauded by their Countrymen. *The Edge of those Horns they tip with Silver,* and drink out of them on Festival Days (*Hæc ab labris argento circumcludunt*) h. e. *à parte labrorum.*

5. A Prince uses to punish for two Reasons, either to revenge himself, or somebody else (*à duabus*) h. e. *ob, propter, &c.*

ABDICO. 1. The Romans would not suffer M. Fabius to give up his Dictatorship, till the Year was full expir'd; tho' otherwise that Office was but six Months (*abdicare se Dictatura.*)

ABDO. 1. They quitted their Country, carried all their Effects out, and bid themselves in Deserts and Woods (*in solitudines, &c.*) *abdiderunt.*

2. This Counsel being approved of, they leave the City, and commit their Wives, their Children, and most valuable moveables, to the inner recesses of the Islands: themselves repair to their Ships arm'd (*abditis insulis demandant.*)

ABDUO. 1. When two or three of the Merchants were hurried away by surprise aboard a certain Privateer, and the rest implor'd your Aid; yet they could not obtain any Assistance from you, till the Merchants themselves were forc'd to embody their own strength, and rescue from the hands of Pirates, the Persons seiz'd on in that River, not without extreme hazard of their Lives (*in navem quandam prædatoriam per insidias abdueti essent.*) Virg. *Æneid. Lib. 7. 360.*

Nec

— *Nec te miseret nataeque, tuique ?*

*Nec matris miseret, quam primo Aquilone relinquet
Perfidux alta petens abducta virgine, praedo ?*

2. This it is, that we most earnestly request of your Highness, that you will permit an afflicted, and many ways misus'd Virgin, born of honest Parents, and *Pyrated* out of her native Country, to return, as far as lies in your power, with freedom and safety home again (*abductam.*)

ABEO 2. The Soldier justly claims a share, in the glory of the Action, with the Commander, because in a Conflict *the business passes from Conduct* to the strength and force of the Combatants (*abit res a Consilio.*)

2. But why do you *descend* to these Trifles, you will say (*abis*) h. e. *te demittis !* Martial. *de Caleno, qui in modica re, liberalem, ac prodigum, in ampla et bene aucta, sordidum se et quam avarum praebebat :*

At tu si quasi non foret relictum,

Sed raptum tibi centies, abisti

In tantum miser esuritionem et :

h. e. *recidisti*, sunk into penury and niggardliness to such a degree, &c.

3. His Cloaths *change* into Shag, his Arms into Legs. He becomes a Wolf (*abeunt.*)

ABHORREO. 1. Let us follow Nature, and shun every thing, that *offends the Eyes and Ears* (*abhorret oculorum, &c. approbatione.*)

ABJICIO. 1. L. What think you of this Purchase? Do you think it cost too much? M. I do not know I ever saw any *House thrown away*, but this. L. Do you like it? M. Like it, ask you? Exceedingly I swear. What an Apartment for the Women! What a Portico! (*aedes abjectas*) h. e. *vilissimo pretio venditas, projectas quasi, tanquam rem nibili.*

2. None will endure to keep any thing so disagreeable to their Humours. The deform'd Sister, that loves drinking, will sell the Eunuchs, and rich Furniture, to buy Wine. The Strumpet will part with the Land at any rate, to buy fine Cloaths (*abjicet*) h. e. *Quacunque summa tradet, ut paulo inferius loquitur.* Terent Adelph. 4. 7. *Quæ tantum potest, atiquo adjicienda est, si non pretio, et gratis.*

3. He writes me word that he has now laid aside the thoughts of Building at Athens (*ædificationem abjecisse*) Cic. Epist. lib. 9. 15. ad Pætum. *Domum Syllanum desperabam jam, ut tibi proxime scripsi : sed tamen non abjeci : h. e. consilium emendi eam non abjeci.*

4. If L. Catiline, hemmed in, and disabled by my Counsels, Labours, and dangers, should alter his Purpose, desert his Party, abandon his Resolution of raising War ; from this Career (*ex hoc cursu*) of Treason and Rebellion should turn his Course into Flight and Exile ; he will not be reported to have been by me disarm'd of the Weapons of his Insolence, nor astonish'd and frighted by my Diligence, nor put beside his hopes and endeavours (*de spe. &c. depulsus ;*) but uncondemn'd and innocent, to have been thrown into Banishment by the Consul, with foul and threatening words Oh the unhappy condition, not only of steering, but of saving the State ! (*consilium belli faciendi abjecerit.*)

ABJURO. 1. We carry to Jupiter the Names of such as goes to Law, presuming upon false Witnessess, and of those that in Court swear off Money that has been lent them (*abjurant pecuniam*) h. e. *cum perjurio insiliantur.* Eâdem formâ dictum ABJUDICO.

ABROGO.

ABROGO. 1. Falling under the Odium of some Crimes that were fasten'd upon him, by his Adversaries, his Command was taken from him by an Act of State, and a new Prætor appointed to succeed him (*imperium huic erat abrogatum.*)

2. When any Nobleman declares in Council he intends to make an Expedition, they who approve the Leader and the Cause, rise up to proffer their service, for which they are applauded by their Countrymen: but they who stay behind, after they have once offer'd to go, are look'd upon as Traitors, or Deserters; and are never trusted in any thing again (*omniumque rerum iis postea fides abrogatur.*)

ABSTINENTIA. 1. The love of the Multitude is got by nothing more, than by Abstinence (*abstinentiâ.*) *Abstinentia eorum est, qui manus ab alienis abstinent: Rapacitati opponitur.*

ABSTINENS. 1. *Panætius* commends *Scipio Africanus* for being uncorrupt as to the matter of Money (*abstinens.*) 'Tis a Virtue that well deserv'd commendation: But I think there were other Virtues in that great Person, that deserv'd Praise greater; Abstinence being not so properly a Virtue of that Man, as of those times in general.

2. It was a good Answer that *Pericles* once gave *Sophocles* the Tragedian: They were both of them Prætors of *Athens* together, and meeting one Day about some business of their Office, it happen'd a beautiful Youth pass'd by; whom *Sophocles* espying, Heavens! said he, *Pericles*, What a delicate Youth is there! To which he reply'd, A Magistrate, *Sophocles*, should have not only uncorrupt Hands, but chaste Eyes too (*non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes.*)

ABSUM. 1. He endeavour'd to immitate *Crassus*; *Cotta* chose rather to immitate *Anthony*: but *this* wanted *Anthony's* force, he *Crassus's* beauty and elegance (*ab hoc aberat.*) Paulo post: *Istis, cum summi essent oratores, duæ res maximæ altera alteri defuit.*

2. Music with us is below the Dignity of a great Man: Dancing is reckon'd even a fault; yet amongst the Grecians, these are reckon'd genteel Accomplishments (*abest a principis persona.*)

3. The less distance these Antients were remov'd from the original of the World, the more clearly perhaps did they see Truth (*quo propius aberant a.*)

4. We are by nothing farther remov'd from the nature of Beasts, than by Discourse and Reason (*longius absumus.*)

5. He informs them how much the Romans are afraid of them; what Extremities *Cæsar* is driven to at *Venetia*; and that at no farther distance than the next Night, *Sabinus* designs to decamp privily, and make what haste he can to his Assistance (*neque longius abesse, quin proxima nocte Sabinus.*)

6. Those that design the good of the Publick, will avoid this sort of Liberality, which takes away from one, to give to another (*aberunt ab.*)

7. An Estate should be got by such methods, as have nothing of Scandal or Dishonesty in them; preserv'd by Care and prudent Management, and by the same means better'd and augmented (*a quibus abest turpitudine.*)

8. The common sort of People cannot tell what is perfect, and therefore do not know how much any Virtue comes short of Perfection (*quid absit a perfecto.*)

9. I will not make War upon the Ædúi, nor their Allies, if they stand to their Agreement, and pay their usual Tribute ; but if they do not this, *their being call'd Brethren by the People of Rome will be far from protecting them* (*longe ab his fraterum nomen P. R. abfuturem est.*) Ovid Metam. 4. 650.

*Huic quoque, Vade procul, ne longè gloria rerum
Quas mentiris, ait, longè tibi Jupiter absit.*

10. Let Torquatus cease to wonder, that I who gave no Assistance to Anthony, defend Sylla (*Antonio abfuerim.*) Ita ADESSE pro juvare, auxilio præsentum esse.

ABSURDE. 1. If any one who professes himself a Grammarian, should speak false Latin ; or he that would pass for a Master of Musick, should play or sing out of Tune, this would be more inexcusable in him, because he miscarries in that very thing, which he professes the knowledge of (*absurdè canat.*)

ABUTOR. 1. He humbly begs this of you, that he may be allow'd to carry with him out of your Court, the Reputation he brought into it : and that T. Nævius may not be suffered to spend all the creditable conveniences of his life, as so many spoils (*abuti.*)

2. We turn the quick senses of Elephants, and sagacity of Dogs, to our own proper Advantage (*abutimur—ad.*)

Ac. 1. They scorn Gold and Silver as much as others covet it. Their Food is Milk and Honey. The use of woollen Cloathing is unknown to them (*lanæ ac vestium*) h. e. *lanearum vestium.*

2. And this may not be amiss also, to say something of the Duties, which peculiarly belong

either to Magistrates, private Citizens, or Strangers (*Ac ne illud quidem alienum est.*) *Ac transiti-
onibus servit.*

ACCDEO. 1. He drove a trade both by sea and land: *he had engag'd in public business also,* leaving no way of getting Money untried (*ad publica quoque accesserat.*)

2. It is thought *that* Philosophers would hardly meddle with the business of the Public, but upon force as it were (*ad remp. accessuros.*)

3. We would wish your Majesty to have those Thoughts of us, that *since we came to the Helm of this Republick,* we hold nothing more sacred, than, as much as in us lies, never to depart from the League concluded by our Father with your Majesty (*ex quo ad hujus Reip. gubernacula accessimus.*)

4. I never thought *that* Pompey would agree to any Conditions (*accessurum ad.*)

5. *I am for closing with their opinion,* who think that the People of Germany are pure and unmixt, and not altered by Marriages with other Nations (*Eorum opinionibus accedo.*)

ACCENDO. 1. I saw there a world of Chrystal Cups, the Price of which their very Brittleness heightens (*accendit*) *h. e. auget, intendit.*

ACCESSUS. 1. What can be more constant than the frequent Ebbings and Flowings of *Euripus* at *Chalcis*? What think you of the Tides of the Spanish or the British Seas; and *their Flux and Reflux at set times*? If every thing that preserves a certain order, must be reckon'd divine; see whether even Tertian and Quartan Agues, from the regular Return of those Fits, may not also be accounted divine (*eorumque certis temporibus vel accessus, vel recessus.*)

ACCIDO.

ACCIDO. 1. The Enemy had this advantage over us, that, as we could not do them much prejudice with our Weapons, because we lay so much lower than they, so on the contrary, their Darts fell with a greater force (*gravius acciderint nostris nimirum.*)

2. He declar'd to your Embassadors, how acceptable it would have been to us, if that League could have been concluded to the liking of both Parties (*Quam gratum nobis accidisset.*)

3. What you wrote me in your last Letter, was by no means surprising, and exceeding pleasant to me (*acciderunt.*)

4. Nothing of all this will light upon my mind with surprize. Whatever happens better than I expect, I shall reckon mere Gain (*accidet animo novum*) Lucretius Lib. 4.

*Dico animo nostro primum simulachra meandi
Accidere, atque animum pulsare, ut diximus ante.*

5. P. Miserable Man that I am! S. Have you found that out but now? Long ago, long ago, Pamphilius, when you resolv'd to compass, whatever you set your heart upon; even then that expression was properly applicable to you (*vere in te accidit.*)

ACCIPIO. 1. Do you think the Gods like yourself? I will treat you, Sirrah, as you deserve, come but hither (*accipiam.*)

2. Let Æschylus come next, not only a Poet, but a Pythagorean. For so we have it by Tradition (*accepimus.*)

3. This year also new Cceremonies were instituted; for there were establish'd at this time a College of Priests in honour of Augustus, in imitation of the Titian Priests (*secundum Titios*) formerly instituted

stituted by Titus Tatius, to preserve the Religion of the Sabines (*Idem annus novas ceremonias accepit.*)

4. I am thinking, as I told you, not to proceed by way of direct Answer to his Discourse, but of Enquiry rather, touching such particulars as I *did not so well understand* (*parum accepi*) *h. e. minus intellexi; uti paulo superius de eadem re loquitur.*

ACCURATE. 1. Their Magistrates and Princes assign to every Canton *such a Portion of Land and in such a Place, as they think fit* (*quantum eis, et quo loco visum est, attribuunt agri;*) where they send them to continue only for one Year, and oblige them to remove (*transire*) the next: Which Custom they observe, lest from the Love of the Place they too long inhabit, they should endeavour to extend their Confines, and the weaker be oppress'd by the more powerful; *lest they should become curious in their Buildings, to defend them from Heat and Cold; but chiefly to prevent Covetousness, the Spring of all Factions, and Discord* (*ne accuratius, ad frigora et æstus vitandos, ædificent.*)

ACERBUS. 1. The many untimely Funerals, that we see every Day, do not make us think of Death (*acerba*) *Tralatio a fructibus qui de arboribus immaturi decidunt.*)

2. As it is our Duty to be generous in giving, so is it, not to be *rigorous and inflexible in demanding*; but in every transaction of buying and selling, to behave ourselves toward our Neighbours and Chapmen, with all manner of fairness; to abate something of our strict and just Right upon some occasions (*in exigendo acerbus*) *Proprium in ea re verbum.*

3. The

3. The same Persons think that if a Child dies young, it ought to be borne patiently: If in the Cradle, that no complaint at all is to be made. And yet nature has *more rigorously exacted* her loan of such an one (*acerbius exegit.*)

ACTIO. 1. Formerly, when the Republic was in its flourishing condition, I had little or no time to write. And what time I had, I spent in writing *my Orations and Pleadings* (*actiones nostras.*)

AD. 1. The Camp being taken, great booty was got: And setting aside the trappings of their Horses (*as for Table-plate, being in War, they had very little of that to be sure*) all the rest of the Spoil was given amongst the Soldiers (*nam ad vescendum facto perexiguus, utique militantes, utebantur.*) *Factum argentum ad vescendum, sunt vasa et instrumenta mensæ ex argento: Argentum escarium, in quo vescebantur; uti docet Joan. F. Gron. Ita Canes ad venandum.*

2. I desire you would plead my Cause *with Cæsar* (*ad Cæsarem*) h. e. *apud Cæsarem.*

3. Tiberius being drown'd in ferrying over *Albula*, gave the River a Name *famous with posterity* (*celebre ad posteror.*)

4. When the Temple of *Janus* was shut, *Numa*. left the minds of his People, whom the fear of enemies, and military discipline had kept in order, might grow wanton by having nothing to do; thought fit to strike into them a fear of the Gods, *a thing, no doubt, most efficacious with the then ignorant and rude, multitude* (*rem ad multitudinem, &c. efficacissimam*)

5. The Venetians, and the rest of the Confederate States, having intelligence of Cæsar's Arrival, considering what a horrid Crime they had
been

12 *The peculiar Use and Signification*

been guilty of, in retaining and putting their Embassadors in Chains (*a name that had been always sacred and inviolable with all Nations ;*) prepar'd all things necessary to defend themselves from the impending Danger (*quod nomen ad omnes nationes sanctum, inviolatumque semper fuisset.*)

6. Romulus, having order'd the Herdsmen to come at a certain time, some one way, and some another, to the Palace ; *sets upon the King (ad Regem impetum facit.)*

7. There's no one but knows, that the Power of Fortune is very great, *both as to our good and ill Successes (vel secundas ad res, vel adversas.)*

8. M. Calidius, was for sending Pompey to his Government, to take away all occasion of Discord ; for he said, Cæsar had reason to be jealous that Pompey kept those two Legions, which had been taken from him, *near the City, with a design to prejudice him (ad urbem.)*

9. E. Now let us go into my House. C. I shall go in with a much lighter heart than I came out (*intro ad me.*)

10. Afranius, Petreius, and their Friends, sent accounts of this to Rome ; and so much had Report enlarg'd the Truth, that the War appear'd to be almost at an end : When the Couriers arriv'd at Rome, *there was a great Concourse, and mighty Congratulations were made at Afranius's House.* Many flock'd out of Italy to Pompey, some to carry the first account of this grateful News, and others to avoid coming latest (*magni domum concursus ad Afranium, magnæ gratulationes fiebant.*) Apud Comicos hujusce locutionis exempla scatent.

ADDICO. 1. The Assemblies of People were dismissed, Armies levied and ready to take the
Field

Field were discharg'd, yea and the greatest Affairs of State were given over and laid aside, when the birds had not approv'd or allow'd of the same (*ubi aves non addixissent.*)

ADDO. 1. As for the name of Germany, it is a new one, and lately given (*additum.*) h. e. *datum impositum.*

2. Who ever fix'd the name of Wickedness upon a mistake (*addidit ?*) *Frequenter adbibetur in peiorem partem.*

——— *Nec Teucris addita Juno*

Usquam aberit—h. e. *affixa et per hoc infesta.*

Virg *Æneid.* 6. v. 90.

Ille malum virus serpentibus addidit artis, Idem.

h. e. *male, infelicitè, pœnæ loco.* J. F. Gron.

ADDUBITO. 1. *Dion* the Historian, whom we credit most touching Persian Affairs, writes that he escap'd out of Prison. But he makes some doubt about, whether it was done with *Terribazus's* Knowledge or no (*Illud addubitat.*)

ADDUCTUS. 1. As Engines shoot forth their Stones with so much the more violence, as they are with greater force strain'd and skrew'd up : so the voice, so a blow falls heavier, with the greater spring it is set on (*contentæ atque adductæ.*)

ADEO, IS, IT. 1. Nothing is reckoned more disgraceful or effeminate with them, than to use Harness. Therefore tho' they are never so few, they dare attack any number of Horsemen so equipped (*adire ad*) *Teren Phor.* 1. 452. *nunc prior adito tu : ego in insidiis hic ero, Succenturiatus, si quid deficiet.*

2. If the Soldiers chanc'd to have any dispute amongst them, they immediately had recourse to *Cæsar*, and submitted their differences to his Arbitration.

bitration. So when they were ready to mutiny for want of Pay, and *Afranius* and *Petreibus* affirm'd (*dicerent*) there was nothing due to them, because the day of Payment was not come; the Generals desir'd *Cæsar* might determine the matter, which the Army readily agreed to, and both Parties were content with the Judgment he pronounc'd (*ad Cæsarem adierunt.*) *Verbum forense*

3. The same Year, the Tiber by the continual fall of Rains, overflow'd the lower parts of the Town, and carried off both Houses and Men in its retreat. *Asinius Gallus* propos'd to consult the Sibyl's Books (*ut libri Sibyllini adirentur.*)

4. A good and wise Man was desired by one who appointed him his Heir, and left him by Will a vast Estate, that before he enter'd upon the Possession of it, he would dance at Noon-day in the open Streets (*ante, quam hæreditatem adiisset.*)

5. Nothing more noble, more illustrious could befall us, than the judgement of such a Prince; nothing more fortunately auspicious could happen to us, at our first entrance upon the Government, than such a Congratulator; nothing lastly could more vehemently incite us to take possession of our Father's Virtues, as the best Inheritance, than the Encouragement of so great a King (*ad virtutes denique patrias, tanquam hæreditatem optimam, adeundas, &c.*)

ADÈD 1. Now I will go and talk with *Chremes*: I will beg of him to give his daughter to my Son. And accordingly there is the very man coming out (*Atque Adèd*)

2. I confess I heard *Philumena* had conceiv'd a disgust against you; and I must tell you 'tis no wonder in the least; and it would be a miracle rather, if she had not done it (*Minimè que adèd mirum.*)

3. C.

3. C. Who told you so? S. Davus, who is most intimately acquainted with all their concerns: And moreover you shall hear what he says yourself. Soho there, call our Davus hither (*Tute aded.*)

4. There is a Camp in Italy, pitch'd against the State, at the Entrance into *Tuscany*: but the Commander of that Camp, and the General of those Enemies, ye see within the Walls, nay more, in the Senate, are daily plotting some destruction against the State (*infra mœnia, atque aded in senatu videtis.*)

ADHÆRESKO. 1. Ought not the Senate to have taken care, that that Torch of Sedition might not fix upon, and catch hold of so much combustible matter? (*ne adhæresceret in*) Vide HÆREO.

ADHIBEO. 1. If our Friends had us'd that Integrity they ought, we should not have been in these straits (*fidem adhibuissent.*)

2. The next day, very early in the morning, the Germans, with all their principal Men, came flocking to *Tiberius* his Camp, to excuse themselves, for joining battle contrary to agreement, and their own petition (*omnibus principibus adhibitis.*)

3. These Brothers were Twins. Therefore there being no Prerogative of Age, they put it to the Gods to determine which should enter upon the Government first (*adhibuere Deos, uter.*)

4. Whenever we are in doubt and suspense about a Duty, it is a good way to advise with some learned or experienc'd Man, before we resolve and determine with ourselves (*adhibere*) nempe in consilium.

5. When you come before those inexorable Judges, *Minos* and *Radamanthus*, neither will

Lucius

16 *The peculiär Use and Signification*

Lucius Crassus, or *Mark Anthony* plead your Cause; nor *can you have Demosthenes for Counsel*: yourself must take your own defence in the greatest of all Assemblies (*adhibere poteris*) *nempe defensorem, qui pro te causam dicat.*)

6. There are Philosophers that conceive the Powers above do not take any notice of what passes here among us. Which, if true, what will become of Piety, Sanctity, and Religion? For if they neither can, nor will help us; neither consider nor heed what we do; what reason is there, for our worshipping, honouring, and praying to them? (*quod iis cultus, honores, preces adhibeamus?*)

7. Should the Physician blame the greatness of the Disease; or the Pilot, the Violence of the Tempest; they were not only weak, but deserv'd to be laugh'd at: For who would have made use of you, might they be told, were there no such things as Diseases or Tempests (*quis enim te adhibuisset.*)

8. What Diet; what Liquors; what varieties of Musick and Flowers; what Scents and Touches will you administer to the Deities, to fill them with Joy and delight (*adhibebis ad Deos?*)

ADJUNGO. 1. *Perdiccas* try'd with utmost endeavour to gain this Man to his interest; having observ'd him to be a Person of great Honour and Industry (*sibi adjungere.*)

ADJUVO. 1. If he be unjust, that does not keep off an Injury from his Neighbour, if he be able; what sort of a Man shall we take him to be, who does not only not repel, but helps to promote an Injury (*adjuvat?*)

ADIGO. 1. We are all made to take this Oath, to bear human accidents; and not to be disturb'd with those things, which 'tis not in our power to avoid (*hoc Sacramentum adacti.*) *A militia ductum.*

3. *Petreus*

2. *Petreius* demands every Man should take an Oath, not to betray the Army or their General, nor enter into any private Consultation, without the publick Consent. He first swears to these words himself: Then *obliges Afranius to take the same Oath.* The Centurions and Tribunes follow after, with the Soldiers, according to their several Centuries (*idem jusjurandum adigit Afranium.*)

3. *Claudius*, being sent to by the Augurs to pull down his house, because it hinder'd their prospect. instead of that, he sells it to *Calpurnius*, *Calpurnius* soon after receives the same orders, and accordingly demolishes the house; but finding afterwards that *Claudius* had not set the house to sale, till he had been order'd by the Augurs to pull it down, *he brings him before an Arbitrator*, to determine what satisfaction should in Equity be made. *M. Cato* gives sentence upon the matter, that since *Claudius* knew this Inconvenience before-hand, and did not discover it when he sold the house, he was oblig'd to make it good to the Purchaser (*arbitrum illum adigit.*)

ADMINISTRO. 1. The way to the Castle was very narrow, and had precipices on both sides. The Soldiers therefore could neither stand firm to their work, because of the steepness of the place: nor manage without danger, because their Fortifications were destroy'd with Fire and Stones (*ad ministrare*) *id nempe quod administratur venasse subintelligitur.* Sic et CURO, quod vide.

ADMITTO. 1 For you, *Æschines*, to do such scandalous thing? For you to commit these things that are a disgrace to our Family (*admittere?*) in te nimirum.

18 *The peculiar Use and Signification*

2. Confidious, *setting spurs to his Horse*, hastes to Cæsar, and acquaints him, that the Enemy had possess'd himself of the Mountain (*equo admissio.*)

Hæc mihi quam primum cælo nitidissimus alto.

Lucifer admissio tempora portet equo.

Ovid. de Corinna navigante.

ADMODUM. 1. Seleucus, *after about seven Months*, was treacherously murther'd by Ptolemy; whose Sister he had married (*post menses admodum, &c.*)

ADORNO. 1. Order the sacred Vessels *to be got ready*, that I may perform the Vows I made in the Army, if ever I got safe home again (*adornari.*)

ADISCO. 1. The Tribunes, Centurions, and private Soldiers, *were gain'd*, some by liberty and indulgence, others by the attractives of Virtue, according as their several Tempers dispos'd them to be wrought upon (*adsciscabantur*) h. e. *conciliabantur, adjungebantur.*

ADSUMO. 1. Livia *was adopted* into the Julian Family, and honoured with the title of Augusta (*adsumebatur*) *per adoptionem nimirum.*

ADSUM. 1. The business was debated in the Senate. Few considered the merits of the Cause, but *took part with one or the other*, each as he was pre-engaged by private affection (*huic atque illi, &c. adfuerunt.*)

ADVERSUM. 1. Æschines I find is not come home yet, nor any of the Servants, *that went to fetch him* (*qui adversum ierant.*) *Proprie locutus est, nam adversitores dicuntur.* Donatus.

ADVOCO. 1. He calls in Friends to stand by him, and defend him: He is himself present in Court:

Court: He fights with all earnestness and zeal for himself (*Advocat.*)

ÆGER. 1. It is natural to all Mankind to look with an eye of Envy and Discontent upon the plenty and promotion of Men that rise apace; and expect a rigorous observance of moderation and modesty, in those that they lately saw upon the same level of Fortune with themselves (*agris oculis.*)

ÆGRUM. 1. I received more uneasiness from my Husband's departure, than pleasure from his arrival (*plus agri*) h. e. *agritudinis, molestia.*

ÆMULOR. 1. He was a Man that thoroughly understood all divine and human Laws. They falsely report Pythagoras of Samos, to have been his Instructor: concerning whom, this is well known, that he, above a hundred years after, in the reign of Servius Tullus, held meetings of young Men, that were his Disciples, and maintain'd his Tenets, in the farthest coast of Italy, about Metapontum (*juvenum æmulantium studia*) h. e. *seſſatorum.* Sic Cicero: *Zeno cujus inventorum æmuli Stoici nominantur.* Gronov.

ÆMULUS 1. After Amosinus, many of the same Sect fill'd all Italy with their Writings (*ejusdem æmuli rationis*) h. e. *earundem opinionum studiosi propugnatores.*

ÆQUABILITAS. 1. In States that are free, and where all Men in common enjoy the same Privileges; Courtesy and Affability are peculiarly requisite (*et in juris æquabilitate.*)

ÆQUITAS. 1. That too frequent expression of yours often comes to my ear, That you have liv'd long enough. Here then wil' you make, not the safety of the Republick, but the moderation of
B 2 your

your mind. the bound and measure of your life? (*Hic tu modum vitæ tuæ, non salute reipub, sed æquitate animi definies?*) h. e. putasne te propterea satis vixisse, quod æquo animo et citra indignationem mori potes, et annos præteritos non requiris? **Budæus.**

2. Equity of mind, is a right constitution, and a calm disposition of mind, free from all grudging and repining.

ÆQUUM. 1. If the Letter of the Law makes against you, you must use arguments for Equity (*pro æquo.*)

2. Come *Phormio*, what will you have given you in hand, to drop this Suit? For I am sure of this (so good and generous a Man is my Master) if you'll come to any sort of reason, you will never change three words together (*sit tu aliquam partem æqui bonique dixeris.*)

3. He became a Favourite with him when dead, from whom, whilst alive, he could never obtain any thing of reason (*quicquam æqui boni impetrare*) h. e. a quo vivo jus suum ex nulla parte potuit obtinere.

4. The *Prætor's* Business was, to mitigate and correct the severity of the written Law: to determine according to fairness, equity, and reason, (*ex æquo et bono.*)

ÆQUUS. 1. All the even Ground between the Hills and the Shore was taken up with the *Prætorian Companies* (*Quantum, inter, &c. æqui loci.*)

ÆSTIMO. 1. Having forc'd the Trenches; we found in the Camp several Tables ready laid, Sideboards adorn'd with abundance of Plate, Tents strew'd with Ivy, and many other proofs of excess of Luxury, and assurance of Conquest; from whence one might easily judge, that they little dreamt of such ill success that day, who had
taken

taken so much care to indulge their Appetites
(*ut facile aestimari posset.*)

AFFECTO. 1. Some of those who, you say, are scarce Gentlemen, are not at all inferior in Birth to any of your Party: Others, whose Ancestors were not noble, have taken a course to attain to true Nobility by their own Industry and Virtue, and do not in the least yield to Men of the noblest Descent (*iter affectarunt ad.*)

AFFERO. 1. This great Man, as he had the favour of Nature in the dispensation of the qualities of the Mind; so he found her unkind in the business of the Body, being a little Man, and lame of one foot; which thing made him somewhat deform'd (*nonnullam afferebat deformitatem.*)

2. The Snow ran down so violently from all the Mountains round about into the Sicoris, that the River overflow'd its Banks, and in one day were destroy'd both the Bridges that Fabius had built. Which thing put Cæsar's Army to great Difficulties (*Quæ res magnas difficultates exercitui Cæsaris attulit.*)

3. That Pompey should neither appoint (*dare*) a time for a Conference, nor promise to come nearer him, made Cæsar mightily despair of Peace (*magnam pacis desperationem afferebat.*) Cæsari nimirum.

4. P. Claudius, making mery with the notion of a Deity, when the Chickens were let out of the Coop, and would not feed, order'd them to be thrown into the Water, that since they would not eat, they might drink: Which Taunt, upon the beating of his Fleet soon after, cast him many a Tear and occasion'd a great overthrow to the People of Rome (*multas ipsi lacrymas, magnamque P. R. cladem attulit.*)

5 No one should be so sparing, as to draw upon himself a suspicion of Avarice. *Mamercus*, a Person of very great Riches, was put by the Consulship, for letting the *Ædileship* pass by him (*prætermisso Ædilitatis Consulatus repulsam attulit.*)

6 Profusenefs in giving is usually accompanied with unjust ways of getting: For when by this means Men have parted with what is their own, they are forc'd to lay violent hands upon that which is another's (*manus afferre.*)

7. So useful and beneficial were Oxen held to be, that it was deemed an Impiety to offer any Violence to them (*vim afferre.*)

8 The Merchants of this Commonwealth, who trade in your Majesty's Territories, make (*deserunt*) great Complaints of extraordinary Violence and injuries offered them, and of new Tributes impos'd upon them by the Governors and other officers of your Ports and Places, were they traffic (*sibi allatis.*)

9. What advantage is it? Of what significance can it be towards Caution, to know before-hand, that certain things will come to pass, which must inevitably fall out (*quid affert ad cavendum?*)

AFFICIO. 1. As the Eye, when out of order, is not duly dispos'd to the performance of its Office; So the Mind, when out of order, is not in fit case to discharge its Duty (*probe affectus.*)

2. The Body by Exercise out to be brought to such a Frame and Condition, as that it may be able to obey the Mind, in performing that Business, and bearing those Fatigues, which are requir'd of it (*ita efficiendum est*)

3. As ye hope for my Favour in your Dealings; as ye ever expect that I should bring ye good News; I require of ye a favourable Attention,
and

and a just and impartial Censure of our Play
(*bonis nuntiis me afficere.*)

4. Having been besieg'd several Days and Nights, they defended the Rampart with their Arms, themselves with the Rampart: at last having attempted and endur'd extremities, and their strength being enfeebled with Hunger, they could no longer support their Armour; conquer'd rather by the necessities of human Nature, than the Enemy's force, they surrendered themselves (*affectisque fame viribus.*)

5. After they have brought home their Bodies wasted with Labour, weakened with Wounds, and worn out with Age (*confectus,*) and found their Estates unhusbanded, they must, forsooth, pay Tribute to the Republic, out of their lean, decay'd Estate (*ex affecta re familiari.*)

AFFECTIO 1. May not a wise Man, if he be ready to perish for hunger, take away Victuals from another, who is a Fellow good for nothing? No, by no means; for life itself is not more useful to me, than such a disposition of Mind, as to injure no one for my own private advantage (*animi talis affectio.*)

AFFINIS. 1. You see how great a Treason has been discover'd. If you think but few to be concern'd in it, you are mistaken. The mischief is spread farther than you imagine. It is diffus'd not only over all Italy, but has pass'd the Alps, and creeping secretly, has already seized many Provinces (*huic si paucos putatis affines esse.*) Eadem fere vis est tñ Proximus. Phæd. 1. 11.

Lupus arguebat vulpem furti crimine:

Negabat illa, se esse culpæ proximam:

AFFIRMO. 1. These things I neither intend to confirm with Arguments, or to confute (*affirmare.*)

AFFLIGO. 1. These *Alces* much resemble the Roe-buck in their shape, and the various colours of their Skin, but are something of a larger size, have no Horns, nor Joints in their Legs, never lye down to sleep, nor if they are thrown down by any accident (*si quo afflictæ casu considerunt*) are they weary, they lean against the next Tree, which serves them for a Resting place: For this reason, when the Huntsmen have found out their haunts, they either loosen the Roots of all the Trees thereabouts, or saw them almost quite off, to deceive the Animals, who coming to their usual leaning-places, beat down the weak Trees with their Weight, and fall down together with them (*infirmas arbores pondere affligunt.*)

3. The Senate commanded Domitian's Statues to be pulled down before their faces, and dash'd against the Ground (*affligimur.*)

5. When Fortune gives us a prosperous gale, we are carried home to our desir'd Haven; but when she blows against us we are dash'd to pieces and ruin'd (*affligimur*.)

5. We should lend our Assistance in the first place to those that are in present calamity: We should be ready to forward those likewise, who desire only our helping hand, not so as to save them from ruin, but that they may rise to some higher degree (*non ut ne affligatur.*)

6. Through the whole course of his Reign, there was nothing that took up his Thoughts more, than the establishing the almost ruin'd and tottering Commonwealth: and next, the beautifying and adorning of it (*prope afflictam.*)

7. He appear'd in Court, and bore hard against his Aunt Lepida with his Evidence; to gratify his Mother

Mother, by whom she was prosecuted (*testimonio afflixit*)

8. The Emperor had many fresh Forces, which he had reserv'd for second chances: nor were even the vanquish'd *so dispirited and cast down*, but that they were still ready to undergo any hazard in revenge of the Ignominy which they had sustain'd (*adeo afflicti.*)

9. That he did not carry out of town, as he design'd, the point of his sword stained in blood; that we have wrested the Weapon out of his hands; that he left behind him the Citizens in safety, and the Town standing; *what mortification do you think it to be, and heart-breaking to him* (*quanto tandem mœore illum afflictum esse et profligatum putatis?*)

10. It being determin'd to venture a Battle, it was agreed that *Otho* should retire to *Brixellum*, and there, free from the hazard of the Fight, secure the main chance at least, and not stake the Empire upon one single Action. *Upon this Day the ruin of Otho's Party first commenc'd.* For *Otho*, on whom the Soldiers depended, left all things in confusion, and had not so much as adjusted matters relating to the several authorities of the General's deputed to command in his absence (*Is primus dies Othonianas partes afflixit.*)

AGGREDIOR. 1. Tho' in the first place you tell us, it pass'es for current with all that are not highly impious indeed, and tho' it is never *to be beaten out of my Mind* (*mibi ex animo exuri*) but that Gods there are; yet this Existence of a Deity, which I am perswaded of upon the Authority of our Ancestors, you do not shew me in the least why it should be. If you are satisfied of it (reply'd *Balbus*) why should you learn
it

it of me? Because, says *Cotta*, I come to this *Disputation*, as if I had never heard, never thought any thing at all of the Immortal Gods: (*sic ag-gredior, inquit, ad hanc disputationem.*)

AGMEN. 1. How great is the Labour of an Army in their march? (*agminis*) h. e. *exercitus incedentis.*

2. In this place, *Arminius* had lodg'd a great number of his Soldiers, having by quick marches, and shorter roads, got before our Men, who were loaded with their Arms and Baggage (*cito agmine.*)

AGNOSCO. 1. *Demetrius Phalereus* is subtle enough in his disputes of Philosophy, but methinks in his Oratory, he wants that Spirit and Vehemence that is requisite; however he has such a vein of Sweetness with him, that one may know he had been *Theophrastus* his Scholar (*ut Theophrasti discipulum possis agnoscere.*)

2. Hitherto you bring Arguments on my side: But that I shall examine hereafter; in the mean time where are those Verses that you quoted? for I do not remember to have met with them before (*non agnosco.*) *Phædrus de Ardelione*:

Agnoscit hominem Cæsar, remque intelligit,
Remembers the Fellow.

AGO. 1. Which of all your Orators, even of those that have made nothing else their Study, will you prefer before *Cæsar*? Who more copious and poignant in his Sentences? Who more clear and neat in the choice of his words? (*nihil aliud egerunt.*)

2. It was never labour'd with greater Earnestness, than when I was Consul, that Debtors might be excus'd from Payment: Men of all Ranks and Degrees in the State took up Arms for the bringing it about; whose endeavours I resisted

resisted with so much vigour, that the Republic was quickly deliver'd from so pernicious an Evil (*vehementius actum est.*)

3. The business was debated in the Senate; and the two Consuls strove who should give the other the harder words (*acta est.*)

4. Every Action should be free, as from rashness on the one hand: so from carelessness on the other: Nor should a Man do any thing, for which he cannot give a sufficient Reason (*nec verò agere quicquam.*) *Sc. debet quis.*

5. Do you think I could hear distinctly, on the outside of the door, what they talk'd of secretly between themselves (*egerint ipsi inter se?*)

6. Julius Gratus, the Master of the Camp, was imprison'd, upon suspicion that he held a treasonable Correspondence with his Brother that was in Otho's Service; and Otho's Men had likewise secur'd his Brother Julius Fronto the Tribune, upon the very same Jealousy (*tanquam fratri, &c. prodicionem ageret.*)

7. There are nothing in Cassius's speaking superfluous. Nothing at which the Auditor could be unattentive, without loss to himself (*in quo aliud ageret.*) *Hoc age dicebant illis, quos in sacris attentos, et animo præsentes volebant: ita aliud agere, est non attendere.* J. F. Gronov.

8. When I saw the old Woman, I made up to her; and asked her, how Pamphila does (*quid agat.*)

9. His chiefest favourites were Narcissus, and Pallas. Being in entire subjection to these and his wives, he acted, not the Part of a King, but of a Slave; disposing of Honours, Armies, and all other things, as they thought fit (*non regem, sed servum egit.*) *A scena traductum.*

10. The

10. The Romans of their own accord entreated Numa Pompilius, *that liv'd at Cures*, to be their King (*agentem.*)

AIO. 1. Do you affirm that I arriv'd here yesterday? I affirm it: and as soon as you arriv'd you immediately saluted me, and I you (*Ain? — aio.*)

ALGEO. 1. I am afraid lest he *has caught cold*, or *fall'n down somewhere*, or *broken a Limb* (*alserit.*)

ALIBI. 1. Before I married this Woman, I had my affections entirely given up to another Amour (*animum amori alibi deditum.*)

ALIENUS. 1. Injury is done two ways, that is, either by force, or fraud; Fraud seems to be the property of the Fox, force of the Lyon: both *most foreign to the Nature of an human Creature* (*homine alienissimum.*)

2. Amidst so many happy circumstances, the first cause of mourning to you, was your Grandchild, and Horns, *unnatural to him*, clapt upon his Forehead (*aliena.*)

3. Of all those things that tend to the advancement and maintenance of our Interest, there is nothing more proper and convenient than Love, nor any thing *more improper or inconvenient* than Fear (*aliennus.*)

4. The Barbarian suspecting no trick, the next day engag'd the Enemy, *in a Place very disadvantageous to himself*, but on the contrary mighty advantageous to his Enemy (*alienissimo sibi loco.*)

ALIUS. 1. The event declares that we endeavour'd Peace from the beginning, and aim'd at nothing else but common Liberty (*nec quicquam aliud libertate*) h. e. *præter libertatem.*

2. *Cæcina*, not knowing how to repair (*quonam modo reponeret.*) the Causeway, not decay'd, and at the same time to repulse the Enemy, took a Resolution to encamp in the same Place; that one part of his Army might begin the Work, and the other the Fight (*ut opus, et alii prælium inciperent*) h. e. *ut alii opus, et alii prælium inciperent.* Vide Gronovium ad Liv. lib. 3. cap. 37. ubi hoc loquendi genus commodissime persequitur.

ALLEGRO. 1. *Chryfogonus* both goes himself to them, and sends under-hand Men of note to them, to desire them, not to go to *Sylla*, and to promise them that *Chryfogonus* would do all things they should desire (*allegat iis.*)

ALLEVO. 1. One *Mindydes* a *Sybarite*, seeing a Man digging and raising the Mattock pretty high, complain'd it made him weary, and bid him leave off working in his Presence (*allevantem.*)

ALLOQUIUM. 1. What a mighty matter had it been to have visited me in my Affliction, and eas'd me in some measure with a share of your consolatory Discourse (*alloquii tui?*)

ALLOQUOR. 1. *Metrodorus* seems to have said excellency well in that Epistle where he comforts his Sister, who had lost a very hopeful Son (*alloquitur.*) Ita Græcè παραμυθεῖσθαι et παρηγορεῖν.

ALO. 1. This small Farm, not being a sufficient Maintenance for him, he turn'd I suppose School-master (*cum non satis aleret.*)

ALTER. 1. Turn your Resentments upon us: We are the cause of the War, of the wounding and killing Husbands and Fathers. We had better perish, than live Widows without the one;
or

or Orphans without the other of you (*sine alteris vestrum*)

2. *Cornificius* deliver'd me your Letter upon the twenty-second Day of April (*altero vicesimo.*)

AMBIO. 1. *Augustus* took particular care of the Vestal Virgins, and when after the death of one, another was to be substituted in her room, and many Fathers made all the Friends and Interest they possibly could, that they might not be forc'd to venture any of their own Daughters to the Lot; he protested solemnly, that if any of his own Grand-daughters were of proper age, he would offer her of his own accord (*ambirent ne.*)

AMBITIO. 1. *Dionisius* the Tyrant, sent a Ship adorn'd with Garlands to meet *Plato*, and brought him in great Pomp and State to *Syracuse* (*magnaque eum ambitione*)

2. *Arbaetus* having, after a world of Court and Importunity, procur'd Admission to the King, found him spinning amongst a Herd of Concubines, and distributing their several Tasks to the young Women (*magna ambitione.*)

3. In such a manner I recommend *M. Curius* to you, that it is impossible for me to recommend any one, either with more zeal, or for juster causes. And I will do that which those ought to do that recommend conscientiously, and without any design of obliging, and making an interest: for I will undertake that such are *Curius's* Morals, such his Probity, that if you know him, you will judge him worthy both of your Friendship, and of particular Recommendation (*religiose et sine ambitione commendant.*)

4. After this, he distributed among the bravest Soldiers, without Partiality, the Horses of the Tribunes

bunes and Lieutenants, and amongst the rest, his own; with orders to those Horsemen to begin the Charge, and for the Infantry to sustain them (*nulla ambitione.*) *In tam trepida re, nullus ambitioni, h. e. partium studio, locus erat.*

AMBITIOSUS. 1. *Marius* abstain'd from no word nor action, *that was but popular*: He relax'd the discipline of those Soldiers that he commanded: He spoke invidiously of *Metellus*, and magnificently of himself: He gave out, that if but half the Army was put into his hands, he should in a few Days have *Jugurtha* in Chains, that the General protracted the War on purpose, because being a vain Man, he too much delighted in command (*quod modo ambitiosum foret*) *h. e. ad favorem ac benevolentiam conciliandam comparatum utile.*

2. What not go out to meet *Appius Claudius*? Especially since in such sort of things I use to act much *below what my Honour and Quality requires* (*ambitiosius, quam, &c. postulat.*) *Ambitiosa sunt, quæ favoris parandi causa fiunt.*

3. After the Cival Wars, neither in Harangues or Edicts, did *Augustus* call any of his Soldiers; Fellow-Soldiers, but only plain Soldiers; *thinking that too popular, and a greater submission, than was consistent either with Military Discipline, or his own Majesty* (*ambitiosius id existimans, quam aut, &c. foret.*)

4. His Funeral was order'd with all speed. *This he had made his earnest request, to prevent his Head being cut off, and his Body made a Jest and Spectacle to the Rabble* (*ambitiosis id precibus petierat.*)

AMICITIA. 1. He made void his Mother's Will in a little time after her death, and dealt hardly

hardly by all *her Friends and Domeſticks* (*amicitiâs et familiaritates.*)

AMITTO 1. Woman, I am resolv'd not to let this Business *paſs uninquir'd into* (*inquiſtam amittere.*)

2. I will never let this Money go out of my hands, without Witneſſes to whom, and for what I deliver it (*amittam à me.*)

3. They had taken three ſeveral oaths to defend their General with their lives and fortunes, However ſo mightily did they envy his merit, that they choſe rather to *part with their Faith*, than not betray him (*fidem amittere.*)

4. Fabius had detach'd two Legions over the further Bridge to ſuſtain our Men. On the arrival of theſe, the Engagement ceas'd, and both Parties return'd to their ſeveral Camps (*ulteriore ponte ſubſidio noſtris amiſerat.*)

5. Poppilius was Commander in one of the Provinces, and Cato's Son a young Soldier under him. Now Poppilius thinking fit to diſband one of his Legions, it happen'd to be the ſame in which the young Man was; who therefore was diſmiſs'd among the reſt of the Soldiers: but having a mind to ſee more of the War, he notwithstanding this, continu'd in the Army. Here-upon old Cato writes a Letter to Poppilius, and therein deſires him, that if he ſuffer'd his Son to continue in the Army, he would give him another Military Oath; *for that the former being void*, he could not any longer fight lawfully with an Enemy (*quod priore amiſſo.*)

AMO. 1. Tho' I have a good conceit of myſelf, I dare not however ſay, that I am handſomer than that Bull, that carried *Europa* (*amen ipſa me.*)

AM-

AMPLECTOR. I. *Silanus* votes their being punish'd with Death: *Cæsar* excludes the penalties of Death, but takes in all extremities of other Punishments (*amplectitur.*)

AMPLIFICO. I. Innumerable Reasons might be produc'd, to infer and conclude, that there is nothing that partakes of sense, but must die: For the very things themselves that we are sensible of (*quæ sentiuntur,*) as cold, heat, pleasure, pain, and the like; when they are in excess, kill. Now no Animal is without sense; consequently, none is eternal (*cum amplificata sunt.*)

AMPLUS. I. The young Gentlemen, and Persons of the best Quality of all Ages, went on Shipboard; that nothing might be wanting for the preservation of their Fleet (*Honesti ex juventute, et cujusque ætatis amplissimi*)

AN. I. If according to *Hesiod's* Rule, even that, which was but barely lent us, is, possible, to be return'd back with Interest; what ought we to do, when we have been freely and generously oblig'd? Ought we not to imitate fruitful Fields, which produce, beyond comparison, more than was thrown into them (*an imitari?*)
h. e. *annon imitari debemus?*

ANIMUS. I. Do you think the Romans exercise themselves every day in those Fortifications, for a Diversion (*animi causa?*)

ANNUS. I. A Year ago, when the Players invoc'd *Jupiter* in a pitiful Comedy, he came to their Assistance (*Anno*) subintellige *abbinc.*

ANTEPONO. I. I have cater'd well, and in my opinion shall set a good Dinner before my Guests (*anteponam.*)

ANTIQUUS. 1. Being plain, simple, honest Men, and judging of others by themselves, they easily believed Chrysogonus (*homines antiqui*.) *Quia illi homines antiqui non erant callidi, hinc et homo antiquus pro homine simplici, qui facile credit.* Grævius. *Antiqua virtute ac fide.* Teren. Adelph.

2. The Care of preserving our Honesty ought to be *before that* of encreasing our Estate (*antiquior quam*) *h. e. potior.*

3. The Duties of Knowledge ought to give way to the Duties of Justice, which consist in upholding Human Society; than which nothing ought to be *more dear and venerable* to Men (*antiquius.*)

4. Ancus Marcius *thinking it a thing of the highest consideration and moment*, to reduce all public Divine-Service and Sacrifices to the first institution of Numa; order'd the High Priest to make a Transcript of all the sacred Rites and Ceremonies out of Numa's Commentaries, and ingross them in a Table, and publish them to the People (*longe antiquissimum ratus.*)

5. Your Letters dated December the 24th. full of civility, good-will, and singular affection towards us and our Republick; and *what ought always to be greater and more sacred to us*, breathing fraternal and truly Christian Charity, we have receiv'd (*quoque nobis semper majus et antiquius debet esse.*)

APERIO. 1. They are asham'd to deny: But afterwards when the time is come for their Promises to be perform'd, then *they necessarily discover themselves* (*aperiunt*.)

APPARATUS, A, UM, 1. He summoned the People, and ordered them all to get ready with
their

their Axes to cut down a Wood that incommoded the Road: Which when they had cheartully performed, the next Day *he regales them with a splendid Entertainment* (*apparatis epulis invitat*) *h. c. lautis, splendidis, opiparis* Vide INVITO

APPARATUS, US. 1. To these things he adds *Entertainments vastly sumptuous*; lest his Luxury should be imperfect in any one respect (*ingentes epularum apparatus.*)

APPELLO, S. 1. I will approach her and *speak to her*. In truth, Madam, i do not think any Man in the World loves his Lady so tenderly as my Master does you (*hanc appellabo.*) *ita Græci ἐπιμαρτυροῦν, pro alloqui. sermonem instituere cum aliquo.*

2. To make me your Debtor, you must do something for me in particular. You cannot call upon any one for that, which you scatter amongst the People (*quemquam appellare*) *tanquam debitorem.*

3. The Belly hears no Precepts, it asks, *it calls upon you*. Yet it is no troublesome Creditor, it is satisfied with a little; provided you give it what you ought, not what you may be able (*appellat.*)

4. Care should be taken that the Penalty be proportion'd to the nature of the Crime: and that some be not punish'd for the same misdemeanours, *which others are not so much as question'd for* (*de quibus, &c. appellentur.*)

APPELLO, IS. 1. The unfortunate Captive *was said to be landed* in one of those Places (*dicebatur appulsa*)

2. Dionysius, *having put in with his Fleet at Peloponnesus*, and enter'd the Temple of Jupiter, disrob'd his Statue of a golden mantle of great weight, which Gelo the Tyrant had out of the

Spoils of the Carthaginians bestow'd upon it (*cum ad Peloponnesum classem appulisset.*)

APPETO. 1. He was so little curious in his diet, that his Host having serv'd up a Dish, with a sort of Unguent, instead of the best Oil; *he eat more heartily than ordinary of it*, rather than seem to tax his Landlord of being a sloven (*largius appeteret.*) Phædrus lib. 5. fab. 5.

*Tuum libentur prorsus appeterem cibum,
Nisi qui nutritus illo est, jugulatus foret.*

2. When they had march'd till they came in sight of the Po, and Night drew on apace, he gave orders to mark out a Camp, and entrench themselves (*appetebat*)

APPONO. 1. I think it by no means the part of a Gentleman, when he does a man no courtesy to desire *to have it reckoned to him as an obligation* (*id sibi gratiæ apponi.*)

2. Neither let the Seller suborn any one to bid high for his Goods, and enhance their Prices: nor the Purchaser, any one, to bid under the value, and so beat them down lower (*apponat qui*) h. e. *allegat, immittat, subornet.*

3. C. Nævius, a most profligate young Fellow, *is suborned to be the Accuser of these Men* (*his apponitur.*) *Potuisse dicere ponitur, quomodo in Epistolis loquitur.*

4. When his Father returned, *he set Governors over him*, to reclaim him from his former way of living: but he, not able to endure such a change in his course of life, threw himself from the top of the House, and so ended his Days (*apposuit ei custodes*)

5. *Supper was served up: you supposed with me; I laid down by you on the same Couch* (*apposita est.*)

est.) *Ita et simplex Pono usurpatur. Phædr. 1. 27. v. 5. illi in patina liquidem posuisse sorbitionem. Inferius v. 8. intrito cibo plenam lagenam posuit.*

APPOSITUS. 1. What nature requires, is of easy purchase, and ready at hand: We labour after things superfluous (*appositum*)

2. *Boldness* is not contrary to Assurance, but lies near it, and is neighbour to it: and yet is a Fault (*Audacia, &c. appositum est.*

APPREHENDO. 1. Vines lay bold of Props with their Tendrils, as with Hands; and erect themselves, just as if they were Animals: moreover, if they are planted near Cabbages or Colworts, it is said they will not touch them in the least, but avoid them as things hurtful and pestiferous (*sic claviculis, &c. tanquam, &c. apprehendunt.*

2. As soon as the child saw the two Serpents, he immediately leaps out of the Cradle, makes directly at them, and seizes one with one Hand, and the other with the other (*alterem altera apprehendit manu*)

APPROBO. 1. *Simonides* the Poet agreed with a certain Champion that had carried the Prize, to make a Copy of Verses in his praise, at such a price. He performed the Work to his liking (*opus approbavit*) nempe homini.

2. *Germanicus* made a strict Enquiry into the Conduct of the Centurions: He examined them one by one; each of them was obliged to tell his Name; his Country; what Company he commanded; how long he had served; what Actions he had done in War; and they who had been honoured with any Military Presents shewed them. In short, if any Legion, any Tribune had given a satisfactory Account of their Probity and Diligence

ligence, they were continued in their Stations; and on the contrary, he degraded those who were accused by common Fame, either of Covetousness, or Cruelty : and in this manner the Sedition was appeased (*approbaverant.*) *Germanico nimirum*

3. The Gods are properly said to appear (*approbare*) those things to which they afford their Divine Favour, and Assistance

4. May the Gods, O Romans, prosper, what you are upon (*approbent*)

5. It is reasonable that we render everlasting Thanks to the Gods, since they prosper and grace our Piety (*approbent.*)

6. As ye expect that I should effectually bring about, and make good to ye all things that ye desire ; I require of ye a favourable attention to our Play (*me vobis approbare.*) *loquitur Mercurius.*

APTE. 1. He had the *Balearians*, and the rest of the light-armed Soldiers behind the Mountains : his Horse he posted at the very entrance of the Passage, where the little Hills handsomely covered them (*tumulis aptè tegentibus.*)

APTUS. 1. Many things were spoke by *Balbus*, tho' not absolutely true, yet connected and cohering one with another (*apta inter se, &c.*)

2. In the midst of this mighty Entertainment he order'd a drawn Sword, hanging by a Horse-hair, to be let down the Ceiling ; so as to point at the head of this happy Man (*setâ equinâ aptum.*)

3. It was a pretty saying of the *Spartan*, who, when a Merchant was bragging, that he had sent out Ships to all the Sea-Coasts, reply'd ; That Fortune is not very desirable, which is tacked upon Cables (*rudentibus apta.*)

ARBITRATUS 1. The next Day the principal Men of the Town, with tears in their Eyes, came to emlore our Pity ; and *surrender* themselves, their City, Wives and Children *at discretion* (*in arbitratum dedunt.*)

ARBITRIUM. 1. Answer was made, that, if the *Volsi* would wait their time, and leave the Redress of their Injury to the Discretion of the Senate ; they would soon after be glad, they had govern'd their Passion (*arbitriumque Senatui levandæ injuriæ suæ permittant.*)

. The Salt-licence, because it was sold at an exceeding high Price, was taken from private Men (*Salis vendendi arbitrium.*)

ARCEO, 1. Our Passions, like Slaves are to be bound in Chains and kept under Guard (*vinclis ac custodia arcendi*) h. e. *vinciendi, constringendi, &c.*

2. In Man is the Dominion of all the Goods of the Earth : We enjoy the Fields and the Mountains ; the Rivers and the Lakes are ours ; We sow Corn, and plant Trees ; we render the Ground fruitful by the turning in of Water ; bound, direct or divert Rivers, as we think good (*flumina arcemus.*)

ARRIPIO. 1. He had a strong Inclination to learning ; the Study of which *tho' he took to when in Years*, yet he made such a Progress in it, that it was hard to find any thing either of the Greek or Roman Affairs, but what he knew (*etsi senior arripuerat.*)

2. An honest endeavour to rescue our Life from imminent danger, is a Law not written, but born with us ; which we have not learnt, received, read, but *imbibed, drawn, copied* from Nature herself (*arripimus, hausimus, expressimus.*)

3. *Socrates in Xenophon demands, whence we had our Soul : and I ask too how we came by speech, by numbers, by singing (unde animam arripuerimus.)*

ARS. ARTES. 1. Their Way of conquering was quite different, the Son carried on his Wars by open force, the Father by Stratagem. One loved to trick an Enemy under hand, the other to defeat him in the Field by Bravery (*artibus*) h. e. *occultis consiliis.*)

2. He hated him for his Riches, for his natural Endowments and moral Perfections ; and for the Reputation which these had gained him with the People (*artes egregias.*)

3. By these two Virtues, Courage in time of War, and Equity in Peace, the Romans advanced their State (*Duabus his artibus.*)

ASCENDO 1. A Messenger being sent to him into Sicily by the Magistracy, to return home ; he refused not to obey, and went on board the Trireme, that was sent to convoy him (*et in Triremem ascendit.*)

ASPICIO. 1. *Datames* was in the Fleet as a private Man ; yet he had greater Authority than any that were in Command, and the Soldiers respected him more than their Officers (*aspiciebant.*)

ASSECTOR. 1. Upon this, Cæsar counted Pompey's Friendship by all the good Offices imaginable ; whom he knew to have been disgusted at the Senate, for having delayed the Ratification of what he had decreed his Soldiers, after his Victory over Mithridates (*omnibus officiis Pomp affectatus est.*)

ASSENTOR. 1. Do you also agree with her, and talk as she does ? R. What would ye have me do ? Do not you know the old saying, Cross a Madman and you make him ten times more mad (*Assentaris huic ?*) h. e. *obsequeris, morem geris.*

As.

ASSEQUOR. 1. Old Age pursuing close behind, overtakes us in the race (*assequitur*.)

2. This Liquor is called *Hydiomel*, and by Age gets the very taste of Wine; and no place affords better than *Phrygia* (*saporem assequitur*.)

3. Since we find by experience, that there has been but few Men found, who have been able worthily to recount the Actions of great Heroes, and potent States; can any Man have so good an opinion of his own Talents, as to think himself able to reach these glorious and wonderful Works of Almighty God, by any Language, any Style (*ullis se verbis, aut Stylo assequi posse?*)

ASSIDUITAS. 1. *Tiberius* resolved to retire, and get out of the way as far as he could; whether it was that he was sick* of his Wife, whom he durst not divorce, and could no longer bear: or that by avoiding the cheapness which being perpetually present, and always in sight, occasions; he might by his absence improve and increase his Authority, against the Publick stood in need of him (*vitato assiduitatis fastidio*) *Assiduitas de iis dicitur, qui assidue in medio sunt: nunquam non ob oculos versantur*.

2. He had certainly dy'd, had it not been for the perpetual Presence, and constant Attendance of the Physician (*assiduitas*.)

ASSIDUUS. 1. Being perpetually about the Schools and Auditories of the Professors; there happened once a terrible Brawl amongst the Disputants; in which one of them did not scruple to make a scurrilous Reflection upon him (*cum circa, &c. assiduus esset*.)

2. It is no difficult matter for me to name many, either of my Tribe or Neighbourhood, who have

have desired that their Children *should be perpetually employed in Husbandry* (*agricolas assiduos esse.*)

ASSUETUS. 1. The Vultures, being Birds accustomed to Blood, and Rapine, portended that the City would prove martial (*assuetæ sanguine.*)

ASTRICIUS. 1. Their Bodies are made to sustain Hunger, and all sorts of Fatigue: their minds are inured to a contempt of Death. *A rigid strict Parsimony runs through all* (*dura omnibus et adstricta parcimonia.*)

ATQUE. 1. As soon as I came to the Port, immediately I spy'd my old Friend Philocrates (*atque*) Virg. 1. Georg 202.

— *si brachia forte remisit,*

Atque illum in præceps prono rapit alveus amni.

2. I do not like the contrivance at all: But it pleases them hugely (*atque*) h. e. *verum, ἀλλὰ.*

ATROX. 1. We have sent our Letters to the Duke of Saxony, wherein we have most importunately besought him, to spare those miserable People, who implore his Mercy, and that he would no longer suffer that most rigid Edict to be in force (*illudque atrox edictum porrò esse ratum ne sinat.*)

ATTENDO. 1. This Plot could not be long concealed from him. For he was a Man of that sagacity, that it was impossible to deceive him; especially when he had bent his mind upon taking care (*animum attendisset ad, &c.*)

ATTENTUS. 1. Such abominable wickedness does not usually spring up in a saving, frugal, country Life (*attenta*) *ad rem nempe.*

ATTINET. 1. We ought to follow that kind of Study, and apply ourselves to that course of Life,

Life, which is most agreeable to our own Inclinations ; *for it is to no purpose to struggle against nature (neque enim attinet)*

2. The Grand-child of *P. Crassus* ; as also the Sons and Grand-sons of many other excellent Persons, whom *it is no ways material to name*, have been very great Villains (*nihil attinet.*)

ATTRIBUO. 1. To indulge Grief, and *to add our own Misery to the loss* of our Friends, is to love them better than they would have lov'd us, if they were sensible (*attriburere ad amissionem.*)

2. He encouraged his Men to behave themselves bravely, and *appointed every Man his particular Post*, promising each private Soldier four Acres of Land out of his own Estate, and the like proportion to every Centurion and Volunteer (*certasque cuique partes attribuit.*)

AVERTO. 1. When we signify only to your Highnesses, that she is a Widow, that she is in great want, the Mother of many small Children, *all whose Fortunes almost her Creditor endeavours fraudulently to carry off* ; we cannot believe we need make use of any Arguments to your Highnesses, to persuade ye not to grant any such Privilege, to the subverter of the Widow's Right (*cujus omnes prope fortunas avertere conatur*) *ad se nempe, ad suos usus. Vide CONVERTO.*

2. Pompey, incited by *Cæsar's* Adversaries, and not knowing how to endure any equal in Dignity, *broke off all manner of Friendship with him*, and joined with their common Enemies (*totum se ab ejus amicitia averterat.*)

AUCTOR. 1. For me to become a New-married Man in the sixty-fifth Year of my Age, and marry an old decrepit Woman ! *Would you advise*
me

44 *The peculiar Use and Signification*

me to that (idne estis auctores mibi?) Ut faciam nempe.

2. When I resided at *Athens*, I was, and that by the advice of *Philo* himself, a diligent Hearer of *Zeno*; whom he called the Prince of the *Epicureans* (*et quidem ipso auctore Philone.*)

3. You, my Son, are engaged in a most noble and ancient Philosophy, under the Tutorage and Instruction of *Cratippus*, who is hardly inferior to its most glorious Founders (*Cratippo auctore.*)

4. If these Kings were prudent and wise, as well as just and Honest; the People thought there was nothing they might not obtain by their Conduct and Management (*his auctoribus.*)

5. *Numa Pompilius*, a Man not so much as a Citizen of *Rome*, was sent for out of the *Sabine* Country, and by the People's Voices, and Assent of the Senators, made King of *Rome* (*Populi jussu, Patribus auctoribus.*)

6. As *Volero* was the Inventor of this Law, so *Lætorius*, his Collegue, was the Approver and Encourager of it (*auctor.*)

7. *Licinius Macer* informs us, that the Name of these Consuls were found both in the League with the People of *Ardea*, and in the linen Books in the Temple of *Moneta* (*auctor est.*)

8. *Pythagoras* was in *Italy*, when *L. Brutus*, the noble Founder of your honourable Family, set his Country at Liberty (*præclarus auctor.*)

9. Should you ask me what God is; I would imitate the Example of *Simonides*: Who upon *Hiero's* putting the same Question to him, craved a Day's time to consider on it; and being called upon the next Day, desired two more; still doubling his number of Days, so often, that the Tyrant wondering at it, asked the reason of his so doing.

Where-

Whereupon he told him, the more he thought of it, the harder the matter appeared to him to be resolved (*auctore utar Simonide.*)

AUCTORITAS. 1. Since you went to *Athens*, as to a Mart of good Literature, it will be scandalous for you to return empty, disgracing the Reputation both of the City, and your Master (*auctoritatem.*)

AUCTUS. 1. Being advanced by the change of Government, they were more willing to embrace the present slavery, with an assured prospect of ease and quiet, than to run the hazard of new Dangers, for the recovery of their antient Freedom (*Novis ex rebus aucti.*)

2. Titus returned to his Father with a Mind exalted by what the Oracle had told him (*aucto animo.*)

AUDEO. 1. They do not come into the Field against us, because they are bold and brave, but because there is a necessity of it (*audent.*)

2. He had put the Latin Colonies upon some desperate Attempt, if the Consuls had not awed him with keeping the Legions up in Arms about the City (*ad audendum aliquid.*)

AUDIO. 1. In this Forum *Thetis's* Father-in-law is judge (*audit.*)

2. Certain Persons were appointed to hear the complaints of Slaves against their Masters (*qui audirent de loco scil. quæstorum, iudicium.*)

3. What do you think People would have said of *Ulysses* (*Quid auditurum putas fuisse Ulysses;*) if he had continued in his pretended Madness: since tho' he performed the most glorious Deeds in War, he has these Reproaches thrown upon him by *Ajax* (*hæc audiat ab Ajace?*)

46 *The peculiar Use and Signification*

4. *M. Crassus* was thick of hearing; and what is worse heard ill; and, as I thought, wrongfully (*malè audiebat.*)

5. *Unaccustomed to be ill spoken of*, he could not easily bear the reproachful Speeches of those, who but a little before had praised him to the skies (*Insuetus malè audiendi.*)

6. *Tho' their disobedience to the orders of their Commanders*; and by leaving their Ships unmanned, they came into the Power of their Enemies (*Quod dicto audientes imperatoribus suis non erant.*)

7. *Tho' he was in the Career of Victory*, yet being recalled, he returned home, and was obedient to the Orders of the Magistrates (*dicto audiens fuit jussis.*)

AUDITIO. 1. Their Custom is to stop Travel-
lers and Passengers, and enquire of them, what they have either heard, or know concerning any thing that has happened. By these Rumours and Hearsays they take all their measures in things of the greatest concern (*auditionibus.*)

AUFERO. 1. This is the Reward *I have got* for my good Deeds (*abstuli.*)

2. *Cæsar breaking down the Bridge, hindered the Enemy's Flight* (*fugam abstulit*) h. e. *impediit, præcidit.*

3. *Cyrus swore that he would bring the River that hindered his Passage*, to that pass that even Women should be able to wade it (*commeatum auferentem*) h. e. *transilem.*

4. As a Fox was rummaging among many carved Figures, there was one very extraordinary piece among the rest. He took it up, and when he considered it a while, Well, (says he) what Pity

Pity it is, that so exquisite an outside of a Head should not have one grain of Sense in it. This is applicable to those, to whom Fortune has given honour and glory, *but taken away common Sense (abstulit)* h. e. *non tribuit : nulla impertiit.*

5. Govern all things with your own prudence : let not the Counsels of others *carry you away.* No one can advise you better than yourself (*te auferant*) h. e. *corrumpant, à recta sententia demoveant.*

6 For this heinous fact *Horatius* was inpeached : but merit brought off the Offender (*abstulit*) h. e. *legibus eripuit, ut loquitur Cicero.*

7. We went to *Cæsar* : we spoke in behalf of the *Buthrotians* : *we obtained* a most glorious Decree (*abstulimus.*)

8. *Pausa* not only assured me, but engaged his word *that he would very shortly get the Letters Patent for your return (se ablaturum)* h. e. *a Cæsare impetraturum.*

9. *I got* twenty Pounds of your Husband by a Trick : those I gave your Son : and he gave them to *Dorio* for his Mistress (*abstuli.*)

10. Dear Father, let me prevail upon you to do it. *M.* Are you mad? *Away (Aufer)* *te.*

11. Unless they do what is reasonable for them to do, they *shall not carry it off so (auferent.)*

12. He *shall never carry off these things undiscovered.* I had rather die immediately, than not tell his wife of them (*tacita auferet.*)

AUTEM. 1. They who give more than their Estate will allow, are in the first place injurious to their own Relations, by bestowing that wealth upon other People, which should rather have been given, or left to them. *Besides this sort of Liberality*

*Liberality is usually accompanied with Oppression
(Inest autem in tali liberalitate.)*

B.

BEATUS. 1. Let Kings, and the Triumph of Kings, and the rich Bank of Golden-Sand *Tagus* give the Precedence to Poetry (*beata.*) Sic *beatus est dives, copiosus.*

BENE. 1. He has owed me for these eighteen Years a considerable sum of Money (*pecuniam bene magnam.*)

2. These, with a good many more of my Poetical Performances, at my departure from the City, I cast into the Fire with my own hand (*sicut bene multa*)

3. Few came over from *Cæsar* to *Pompey*, but they deserted in great numbers every day from *Pompey* to *Cæsar* (*benè, &c. perfugiebant.*) Sic *bona pars, pro, magna pars.*

4. How much soever it cost, that which is necessary, is well bought (*benè*) *contrà, malè, emptæ ædes apud Plaut. h. e. carè.*

5. When an Acquaintance, that I had not seen for a long time, came to visit me; we fared well (*benè erat*.)

BENEFICIUM. 1. He was suspected of endeavouring to stir up the People to a Mutiny, by the means of certain Centurions of his own promoting (*per sui beneficii centuriones*) h. e. *quos suo ipse beneficio ad eum ordinem provexerat.*

BENIGNE. 1. Pray eat my Pears (says the *Calabrian Host*) I have eat enough. But take with you

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue.

you as many as you will. *I thank you as much as if I did.* It will be an acceptable Present to your Children at home. I am as much obliged to you as if you sent me away loaded (*Benigne.*) *Benigne est modestè et prudenter rejicientis.*

2. *Æ.* May all the Gods hate me, Father, if I do not love you more than my Eyes. *M.* What more than *Pamphila*? *Æ.* As well. *M.* I am mightily obliged to you (*Perbenigne.*)

BONUM. 1. It is a great mistake in any one to think, that because *Aristippus* or *Socrates* said, or did such things, therefore he may be allowed the same liberty: for these Persons attained that Privilege by great and almost divine Qualifications (*bonis.*)

2. The chief Excellencies of the Body are beauty, strength, health, nimbleness, &c. (*bona.*)

3. She had nothing to set her off: her Hair about her Ears, her Feet bare, her Cloaths unbecoming; so that unless there had been a world of excellence in her natural Beauty, these circumstances would have utterly effaced it (*ut ni-vis boni in ipsa inesset formâ, hæc formam extinguerent*)

4. Justice and Equity bore sway amongst the Romans, not so much because of their Laws, as from the natural Disposition of the People (*Jus bonumque.*)

C.

CADO. 1. Since they themselves have hurt nobody designedly, no hurt can happen to them deservedly (*ipsis cadere.*)

D

2. The

2. The first Design hath come to nothing ; which was to have stopt *Cæcina's* March out of *Gallia* ; but he having passed the *Alps*, the next thing to be done, was to hinder his making incursions into *Italy* (*Prima consiliorum frustra ceciderant.*)

3. He that is liable to (*In quem cadit*) fear, is liable also to discontent and dejection of Mind : and he that is liable to these, is liable also to be a Slave (*in eundem cadit ut, &c.*)

4. Was Man a Creature, who might be looked into, and all his inward Parts discovered ; would the Soul, think you, be visible ; or by reason of its extraordinary subtlety, escape the sight (*casurusne in conspectum videatur animus ?*)

CÆREMONIA. 1. What Punishment ought to be inflicted upon him, that has perfidiously polluted the inviolable Sanctity of an Embassy (*cæremonium ?*)

CÆTER, A, UM. 1. E. Have you any further service for me ? P. To be gone out of my sight as fast as you can (*Namquid me vis cæterum ?*)

2. Excepting only that you was not with me, in other respects I lived very pleasantly at my Tusculan House (*cætera*.) *Idem quod cætera in illo Horatii : Excepto quod non simul esses ; cætera lætus.*

h. e. *ad cætera.*

3. C. *Quintius* was the Brother of this P. *Quintius* : in other things indeed a prudent, and frugal Master of a Family ; but in one respect not quite so considerate as he should have been ; for that he entered into Partnership with *Sextus Nævius* (*cæterarum rerum.*) *In negotio nimirum.*

CALAMITAS. 1. He went over the Country, not as a Legate of the Roman People, but like a
sort

sort of Hail storm, destroying all before him (*quasi quædam calamitas.*)

CALLIDUS. 1. I term those nimble (*versutos*) that have a readiness of wit to give a different turn to every thing; and those crafty, whose Minds are grown callous by habit, and use, as Mens Hands are by working (*calidos autem.*)

2. What Artificer, save only Nature, than which nothing can be more skilful, could ever have attained unto, and discovered so much Art, as is in the Senes (*callidus?*)

CANO. 1. Epaminondas, the greatest Man of Greece in my Judgement, is reported to have played singularly well upon the Lute (*ceciniſſe.*)

2. The Trumpets sound: the Valleys echo: the Soldiers shout on all sides: the Generals send their Prayers to Jove, and every where encourage their Men (*canunt.*)

CAPIO. 1. What Lust, what Avarice, what Villainy is either set upon, without Deliberation; or accomplished, but by that Motion of the Mind, that Cogitation, termed Reason (*nisi consilio capto?*)

2. They ranſacked Sea and Land to gratify their Appetite: They went to sleep, before they were sleepy: they waited not for hunger, thirst, cold, weariness, but prevented them all with their Luxury (*ſed ea omnia luxu ante capere.*)

3. The deliberating about the execution of a thing under consideration, is threefold First, we deliberate whether the thing be honest: Secondly whether it be profitable: and Thirdly, what is to be done, when that thing which seems to be profitable, comes into competition with that which is honest (*conſilii capiendi deliberatio.*) Consilium ca-

pere hic est exequi deliberatum, rem facere de qua deliberabatur, uti docet J. F. Gronovius : at qui vir !

4. *Simus and Crito have a difference about some Lands : they have chose me their Referree (cepère.)*

5. *Altho' he was many times chief Commander of the Forces of his Country, and bore the highest Offices in the City ; yet is he much more known for Integrity of Life, than for military Exploits (summosque magistratus cepit.)*

6. *C. Rufus was the first of that Family, who obtained a Magistracy by Popular Vote (primus cepit.)*

7. *Pharnabazus gave him Grunium, a Fortrefs in Pbrygia, from which he received fifty Talents yearly income (quotannis capiebat.)*

8. *Poverty was so easy a thing to him to bear, that Glory was the only Advantage he made of the Common-wealth (nihil de, &c. præter gloriam cepit.)*

CAREO. 1. *He lived as King among them, tho' he had not the name (quamvis carebat.)*

2. *Why did I conceive it possible for me to leave the Scythian Borders, and enjoy a happier Country ? Why did I ever hope any thing favourably of myself ? (posse me carere.)*

3. *Flints, and the Tooth of the solid Plough, waste by time : but Verses are deathless (carent morte.)*

4. *Had Sophocles said these words, at a time when they were chooling Wrestlers, or Racers, he could not justly have been blamed (justa reprehensione caruisset.)*

5. *I would have all who relate to me, as free from the suspicion, as the guilt of an ill Action (tam suspicione, &c. carere.)*

6. *As*

6. As for the contrary Faction, some they banished: amongst whom this Adrianus was an Exile (*patriâ carebat.*)

CASTIGO. 1. The graver sort and most considerate reproached themselves for their own Credulity; they argued the danger and confusion they should have been in, if Cæcina had been there, and how easy it would have been for him with such an Army to have hemmed in a few Troops, in the midst of an open Country (*castigare credulitatem suam.*)

CASTUS. 1. I have a mighty desire to see you, and to die in your Embraces; since neither the Gods, that you have most religiously worshipped, nor Men, that I have served, have made me any return (*Castissimè coluisti.*)

CASUS. 1. Knowing the death of Epaminondas would be the safety of their Country: they turned their whole force upon him, and would not leave him, till after a great slaughter on both sides, and a brave resistance made by him himself; they saw him wounded with a dart, drop to the ground. Upon his fall the Bœotians were somewhat disheartened (*Hujus casu.*)

CAVEO. 1. He never would except of Inheritances that were left him by such as had Children. He made void a testamentary legacy of Roscius Cæpio, who had provided and ordered in his will, That his Heir should every Year distribute a certain sum of money to the Senators, as they entered the Senate (*caverat*) *testamento nimirum.*

2. There was a League made between you and us, by Lutatius the Consul: in which, provision is made for the Allies of both Nations (*caveatur, &c. sociis.*)

3. I earnestly recommended to you *L. Valerius* the Lawer: nay, tho' he be no Lawyer. For I am for making *securer* provision for him, than he uses for others (*melius enim ei cavere volo, &c.*)

4. Why do you come away from her? *S.* I am going to call the Midwife. *P.* Make haste. But do you hear? Take care you do not say a word about the Marriage (*verbum unum cave.*)

CAUSA. 1. *E.* But were is *Stratippocles*? *T.* There is a reason, why he durst not come home with me. *E.* Prithee what is it? *T.* He has no desire to be seen by his Father. *Est causa (qua cause.) Sic causa, quamobrem.*

2. What can be said, why I should not march directly hence into the Mill-House (*Quid causæ est?*)

3. Have you any reason to alledge, why I should not divorce you, and deprive you of your dowry (*Nunquid causam dicis, quin?*)

4. If it be so, that *Antipho* has committed any thing, whereby he may appear to have been regardless of his reputation; say nothing for him, but that he may suffer what he has deserved (*non causam dico*) *h. e. non recuso, non deprecor.* *Donatus.*

5. As soon as we were come into our Academy, I bid any one of them that were present, propose a Subject to debate upon (*causam differendi.*)

6. This suspicion he shortly after confirmed by his sudden return to Bithynia, upon pretence of getting up a debt due to a Libertine, his Client (*per causam.*)

7. *Romulus*, when he killed his Brother, pretended for an excuse, that he leaped over his new-raised walls with contempt (*Causam interposuit.*)

8. *Q. Pompeius*, who was in the same Fault, made Interest to be excused from the same Punishment; and by that means escaped it (*in eâdem causâ.*)

9. After their return home, his Colleagues being impeached upon this crime, he permitted them to cast the whole blame of the thing upon him; and to plead, that it was wholly thro' his means, they had not obeyed the Law (*omnem ut in se transferrent causam*) h. e. *culpam*.

10. Tho' the *Suevi* were not able to expel the *Ubi* out of their Country; yet they made them their Tributaries, and mightily weakened their power. In the same condition and circumstances were the *Usipetes* and *Tenchtheri* (*in eâdem causâ.*)

11. *Regulus* was in a better condition, even when in his Torture, by being kept awake, than he would have been, had he stayed at home, and lived under the scandal of being perjured (*erat in meliore causa.*)

12. *His Case*, who struggles at present under some pressing necessity, is different from his, who is well enough to pass, and only desires to be in better circumstances (*Alia causa est ejus, &c.*)

13. There frequently happen a great many Cases, which disturb Mens minds, and put them into suspense, whether they may honestly do this, or that thing (*Incidunt sæpe multæ causæ.*)

14. Those that use to be seized with the Falling-Sickness, find when it is coming, by the warmth forsaking their extreme Parts, by the dimness of their Eyes, the trembling of their Nerves, and failure of their Memory: therefore with the usual Remedies they present the disease itself in its rise (*incipientem causam occupant*) h. e. *ipsam valetudinem, ipsum morbum comitatem, αἰτίαν.*

15. Could you that have been attacked with so many *Sicknesses* and *Distempers*. think that you had brought forth a Son that would live for ever (*causis* ?)

CAUSOR. 1. He ordered his Brother to be suddenly murdered by a Tribune of his Soldiers: *pretending for an excuse*, that he did not follow him to sea, when he embarked in a tempestuous season (*causatus*.)

2. He prepared (*Adornavit*) a Fleet, he provided his Equipage, he set on foot an Army of choice Soldiers, as if they were to follow him to the Wars and be ready to march: *sometimes excusing his Journey by the approach of Winter, and at other times by the multiplicity of Business*, which intervened (*mox hyemem, mox, &c. causatus*.)

CAUTIO. 1. Lest he should come to know, that I have a Child by her, *is a point to be taken care of* (*cautio est*) h. e. *cauto opus est*.

CEDO. 1. The Power of Pompey and Crassus was soon transferred to Caesar; and the Arms of Lepidus and Anthony to Augustus (*cito in Caesarem; Lepidi, &c. in Augustum cessere*.)

2. Withdraw Catiline, go into banishment. But wherefore do I talk? That you should be shocked with your own Vices, that you should fear the Penalties of the Laws, *that you should submit to what the present State of the Republick requires*, is a thing not to be expected. For you are none of those, Catiline, that either shame can restrain from baseness, or fear from hazard, or reason from rage (*ut temporibus reip. cedas*.)

CELEBRO. 1. Some of the Soldiers killed themselves at *Otho's* Funeral Pile, not moved by consciousness of any guilt, or fear of living, but purely out of love to their master, and ambition to die as honourably as he had done. And afterwards at *Bedriacum*, *Placentia*, and in other Camps were his Party lay, the same sort of death was frequent (*celebratum id genus mortis.*)

CENSEO. 1. What shall we imagine of that elder *Dionysius*? With what eternal fears and apprehensions must he needs be racked, when daring not to venture his Throat to any Razor, he was forced even to singe off his Beard with Coals? What of *Alexander*, who was surnamed the *Pbe-rean*? In what torment, must he perpetually live? When (as it is usually reported of him) he dared not so much as rise from table, and go to his own wife *Thebe's* Chamber, without a *Barbarian* to lead the way with his naked sword: and used to dispatch some of his Guards before him, to search the cloath and coffers of the Women, for fear any weapon should be concealed within them. O miserable and unhappy Man, who could think a *Barbarian* would be more faithful to him than his own Wife? (*Quid censemus superiorem illum Dionysium? Quid Alexandrum?*)

2. *Solon* feared least by his silence he should prejudice the Public, or by delivering his opinion, bring himself into danger (*censendo.*)

3. *Regulus* delivered his opinion quite contrary to what he had in charge from the Enemy. He was against making peace, and exchanging prisoners (*diversa, quam, &c. censuit*)

4. *Augustus*, in matters of importance, did not ask the Senators their opinions in order, and one after

after another, but here and there, as he pleased himself: to the end that every body might prepare himself, as much as if *he was to propound rather than assent* (*consendum potius quam assentiendum esset.*)

5. L. Gellius delivered his opinion in the Senate, *that Cicero the Consul ought to be presented with a Civic Crown*; for that by his means *Catiline's* most horrid Conspiracy was detected and punished (*donari censuit*) h. e. *donandum esse.*

CERNO. 1. You are not a stranger to this I suppose, that Men in a civil dissention, *as long as the dispute is waged amicably*, and without arms, ought to take the *honest* side: but when the business comes to Arms and Camps; the stronger, and to determine that best, that is safest (*quamdiu cernitur*) h. e. *dimicatur, decertatur.*

2. *Jupiter* falling in love with *Alcmena*, changed himself into the shape of her Husband *Amphytrio*; whilst he is fighting with the Enemies in defence of his Country (*cernit.*)

Note, *Cerno* properly signifies *to separate and judge*, and from thence it is used to signify *to fight*, because those that fight, decide their differences by the sword.

CERTUS. 1. If you think these things worth your consideration, send a *trusty Person* to me that I may confer with him (*certum hominem.*)

2. *Quintus Volusius*, *Tiberius's* Son-in-law, is a *Man steadily honest and faithful*, and wonderfully uncorrupt (*certus homo.*)

3. I forbear asking how you came to know he had thoughts of disinheriting his Son: *though it be the part of an honest Accuser*, and one that *deserves credit*, to lay forth all the faults of the Son, whereby the Father might be so far incensed,

censed, as to conquer even Nature, and finally to forget that he was a Father (*tametsi erat certi accusatoris officium.*)

4. The last part of the Journey is steep, and requires a tight steady rein (*certo.*)

CESSE. 1. He always gave judgment for those that appeared in Court, against those that were absent, making no difference whether any one *absented himself* through negligence, or necessity (*cessasset*) h. e. *vadimonium non obiret.*

He left no sort of Cruelty unpractised, nor ever wanted matter for it. No Day, how sacred and religious soever, *passed without some Punishment or other* (*nullus à pœna cessavit dies.*)

3. One of the Consuls dying suddenly on the last of December, Cæsar gave the Place that was vacant to a Person that begged it, for the few remaining hours of the Year not yet expired (*cessantem honorem.*)

4. Why does Tartarus lie unexercised with your power? Why do you not extend your own and your Mother's Empire? The third part of the world is the prize (*cur cessant?*)

5. Epicurus is much of the humour of those idle Lads that prefer no blessing to a Holy-day: And yet even they, *when they have a Play*, busy themselves in some sportive exercise or other: whereas Epicurus's God is to be reputed so intirely drowned in sloth, that should he but stir, it were as much as his happiness were worth (*cessant.*)

CIRCUITUS. 1. He tarried no longer at Brundisium, than he could satisfy the demands of the Soldiers: then *making a tour round about Asia and Syria*, he came to Ægypt (*Asiæ Syriæque circuitu.*)

CIRCUMSCRIPTIO. 1. Knavish tricks have always been punished by the Laws of the City : witness the twelve Tables about Guardianship ; and *Lætorius's Law about the over reaching and Circumvention of Minors (de circumscriptione, &c.)*

CIRCUMSPECIO. 1. If the war be not finished in the summer, we ought to stay the winter : and not, like Summer-birds, immediately in the fall of the leaf, to look about for harbour and covert (*circumspicere.*)

CIVILIS. 1. He oftentimes personally encountered the Enemy. He pleaded Causes in the Forum, though he had triumphed : and among other Monuments of his Parts, left behind him several Greek Comedies. *He behaved himself at home and abroad, as though all were his equals, and upon the same foot with him (domi forisque civilis.)*
Vide COMMUNIS.

2. From thence the Emperor put to Sea for *Rhodes*, taken with the pleasantness and healthfulness of that Island. Here contenting himself with an ordinary House, *he put himself into a private Citizen's way of Life ;* being constantly at the Schools and Auditories of the Professors, and receiving and paying Visits, almost upon the Level (*genus vitæ civile instituit.*)

3. Having espoused *Vipsania*, the Daughter of *M. Agrippa*, and formerly the Wife of *Tiberius*, he seemed to have thoughts of raising himself above the condition of a private Man (*plus quam civilia agitare.*)

4. *Cæsar's Legacies exceeded not the degree of other Citizens ;* excepting that he bequeathed to the People four hundred thousand great Sesterces (*non ultra civilem modum*) h. c. *modesta, moderata,*
neque

neque excedentia usitatum locupletibus et copiosis civibus in condendi testamentis modum. Muretus.

5. In a squabble between a Senator and a Roman Knight he pronounced: That Senators ought not to be reviled; but if a Senator began, *it was lawful and reasonable* for a Roman Knight to return him as good as he brought (*civile, fasque esse.*)

6. He bore with an even Mind the Aspersions, which *Aulus Cæcina*, in a scandalous Pamphlet, and *Pitholaus*, in a virulent Satyr, had thrown upon him (*civili animo tulit.*)

7. In advancing himself, and his own Grandeur, he was sparing, and modest. He refused the Title of Emperor, and slighted all extraordinary Honours (*civilis.*)

CIVILITAS. 1. There are many, and illustrious Instances of his Clemency, and of the moderation, and equality with which he carried himself to his Citizens (*civilitatisque.*) *Civilitas proprie ea virtus est, quâ civis æquo et pari cum civibus jure vivit, neque se justo altius effert.*

CLEMENTER. 1. The *Danube* springing from the side of the Hill *Abnoba*, which rises with a gentle easy ascent, passes by many Nations, 'till it falls into the Pontick Sea in six Channels (*molli et clementer edito.*)

2. He very calmly answered: What if my Son should take a fancy to cudgel me? (*quam clementer*) *Ita Phædrus: clementer respondeas; de Vulpe ac Dracone.*

CLIENTELA. 1. *Claudius Drusus* endeavoured to get the Government of all Italy into his hands, by means of his Dependants (*per clientelas.*)

62 *The peculiar Use and Signification*

COEPI. 1. Over and above these Calamities, when they were worsted in a Land-engagement Demosthenes *delivered his opinion*, that it was best for them to leave Sicily, while their Affairs were not in a desperate Condition (*censere cepit*) h. e. *consuit*.

COEO. 1. They cease not to solicit you, to forsake your antient and most faithful Friends, the *English* and *French*; and enter into a *strict Confederacy* with your old Enemy, the *Spaniard* (*arctam societatem coire*.)

COERCEO. 1. *Cæsar* was not stiff and rigid in his Discipline at all times and places, but only when the Enemy was at hand; then indeed *he kept his Soldiers up close to their Duty* (*coërcuit*.)

COGNITIO. 1. Besides this Cruelty of his, he was also very intemperate; for he would set up 'till Midnight revelling with his Companions. He was likewise extremely covetous: it being certain, *that in the Causes which his Father tried he would take Bribes of the Litigants* (*in cognitionibus patris*.)

Note, COGNITOR. 1. *Cognitor* properly signifies one that offers himself in the Court of his own accord, and voluntarily undertakes the defence of another Man's Cause. Horat. Sat. 5. Lib. 2.

———— *Fi cognitor ipse.*

COGNOMEN. 1. The last of all the Kings was *Tarquinius*, to whom the Surname of *Superbus*, was given from his Behaviour (*cognomen Superbo*.)

COGNOSCO. 1. As soon as he arrived at Carthage, *he found the Common-wealth in another condition than he expected* (*cognovit*.)

2. Because

2. Because I have had experience of your Courage, and Fidelity to me, upon many important occasions; therefore I shall venture to enterprize the greatest and most glorious Action, in conjunction with you (*vos cognovi fortes, fidosque mibi.*)

3. He defended King Archelaus, and the Thes-salians, Augustus sitting Judge (*cogniscite*) *nempe pro Tribunali.*

4. Though I had all other Qualifications in perfection, yet I have scarce had time enough to be able to inform myself truly of the nature and state of so great a Cause (*tantam rem cognoscere.*) *Sic dilcit causam, qui defensurus est: docet, cujus res agitur, cum pro se acturem instruit.* J. F. Gron

5. Caesar after his Victory suffered none of Pompey's Party to come into Italy, excepting such whose excuse he had himself accepted (*nisi quorum ipse causam cognovisset.*) *Vide Nosco.*

6. It is worth the while, to observe and consider the zealous Affections of the Freed-men, who having by their industry purchased the Fortune of the City, judge this to be their own Country: which some born here, in the highest Rank, have judged not their Country, but an Enemy's City (*libertinorum hominum studia cognoscere.*)

7. After the Ephori had perused the Letter, they gave it Lyfander himself to read (*cognoscent.*) *His ille literis cognitis, Idem.*

8 Alcibiades understanding this by the Wife of King Agis, whose gallant he had been, fled to Tiffa-fernes, Darius's Deputy (*quam cognoverat.*)

COCO. 1. The Senate being assembled in a great hurry upon this Riot, called Caesar into the Court and highly extolled him for the Service he had done: repealed the former Decree, and restored him to his Place (*festinatò coactus.*)

2. What

2. What is it, to recollect one's self, but to rally the scattered and disordered parts of the Soul into their proper Place again (*cogere?*)

COLLATIO. 1. By not only accepting, but even demanding, Contributions, he almost exhausted the Provinces, and Estates of private Persons (*collationes.*)

COLLOCATIO. 1. Those are truly liberal, that redeem Prisoners, or help their Friends and Acquaintance out of Debt, or assist them in getting their Daughters Husbands (*in filio rem collocatione*) *nuptiam nempe.*

COLLOCO. 1. Casting all other business aside, they put themselves wholly upon searching out the best State of Life (*totos se in, &c. collocarunt.*)

2. The gratitude of Men, as a requital for his Services, placed Hercules in the Assembly of the Gods (*in concilium collocavit.*)

COLLOQUOR. 1. *Amp.* Wife, I would talk with you. Why do you turn away from me? *Al.* It is my way so to serve my Enemies (*te colloqui.*)

COLO. 1. The Maurusii live (*colunt*) near the Ocean, towards Gades. The Aborigines were the first inhabitants of Italy (*cultores.*)

COMMEATUS. 1. Since we are shortly to have a War far from home, and it is uncertain, when you will see again your Houses, and whatsoever there is dear to you; if any of you have a mind to visit his Friends, I give you leave to be absent (*commeatum do.*)

COMMEREOR: COMMEREOR. 1. He would say, wherein have I done amiss, or offended, Father? I hindered one that was going to throw herself into

into the Fire: I saved her Life (*quid commerui?*)

2. I never to my knowledge did any thing, whereby she might deservedly conceive an aversion for me (*commerui.*)

3. Your wife has done nothing amiss, nor deserved any blame in this matter (*nullam commeruit culpam.*)

4. How can I use her ill, who never did any thing to me that displeased me (*erga me commerita est*) and has I am sure often done (*merita est*) what has been very pleasing to me. *Mereri bona dicimus: Commereri mala. Donatus.*

COMMITTO. 1. The Enemies of Religion despaired of breaking your united Forces by any other means, than setting you at variance one with another (*quam si vos inter vos commississent.*)

2. As we never ought, by avoiding Dangers, so to manage, as to be thought fainthearted and Cowards: so on the other hand, care should be taken, that we thrust not ourselves into hazards and difficulties (*committendum est.*)

3. It is an argument of a merciless Temper, to bring many in danger of their Lives by Accusations. As this is dangerous to the Person himself, so it is scandalous, to get himself the name of an Accuser (*se committere ut, &c. nominetur.*)

4. Since all things are thus plentifully supplied for your improvement in Virtue and Learning; never let it be thought, that you have been wanting to yourself (*ne committas ut, &c. videare.*)

5. Whoever obeys nature and right Reason, will never be guilty of coveting what is another's, or what had been injuriously taken from his Neighbour (*nunquam committet, ut appetat, &c.*)

6. Of all sports, *Augustus Caesar* was most delighted with boxing: in which he used to match the Latins with the Greeks (*committere cum*)

7. He began the Sports from a Tribunal placed in the Orchestra (*Ludos commisit*) sic ludorum commissio.

COMMODITAS. 1. His obliging Sweetness has made me very careful not to do any thing that may displease him (*commoditas*.)

2. One in the Comedy argues (*disputat*) that a kind and liberal Father is troublesome (*incommodus*) to an abandoned Son I neither know (says he) how to impose upon my Father, or cheat him; so much his kindness prevents all my Plots and Arts (*Commoditas ejus*) h. e. *commoda benignitas*.

3. His Stature was low; however it was concealed by the cleverness and symmetry of his Limbs; unless some one much taller stood by him (*commoditate et æqualitate*.)

COMMODUM. 1. I wondered why you refused to accept the profits of the Tribuneship; especially since you was to be excused the trouble of executing it (*commoda contempseris*) COMMODA proprie dicuntur de stipendio et præmiis militaribus.

2. Men of the meanest condition, not having been at liberty to die at their own time, have snatched up what came next, and made that the instrument of Death, which, in its own nature, was not hurtful (*cum commodo mori non licuisset*) h. e. *ex commodo suo: cum suo commodo*.

3. *Cæsar*, the day before he was murdered, upon occasion of a Discourse, started (*natus*) at Table in *M Lepidus's* house, concerning the most desirable sort of Death, declared for that which was sudden and unexpected (*quisnam esset finis vitæ commodissimus*.)

COMMUNICO. 1. Depending upon the strength of the Conspiracy, he admitted no Slaves, which, at first flocked to him in great numbers; besides, it seemed not agreeable to his Undertaking, to have suffered Fugitives to partake in a Cause that concerned Citizens (*causam civium cum fugitivis communicasse*) h. e. *communem fecisse*.

2. He that undertakes another Man's quarrels, gives a greater proof of his Heat than his Wit (*inimicitias cum alio communicat*) h. e. *communes accipit: easdem cum alio inimicitias suscipit, ac communiter gerit*.

3. Whatever Fortune the Wife brings, the Husband, upon an Estimate made, puts as much to it out of his own Estate. An account of this Money is kept by itself, and the whole Sum, with the annual Product (*fructus*) is laid up for the Benefit of the Survivor (*Viri quantas pecunias ob uxoribus, dotis nomine, acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis, estimatione facta, cum dotibus communicant.*)

COMMUNIS. 1. Do you think Pompey would have acted more upon the square, and like one of us, after Victory, than he did whilst things were yet depending? And if, when you were Consul, he would not follow your most prudent advice; can you believe, if he had been once possessor of the whole Common-wealth, that he would have had any regard to our counsel (*magis communem futurum fuisse?*) In eadem ferè notione ponitur CIVILIS, quod vide.

2. At Athens he carried himself in such a manner that he seemed upon the Level with the lowest, and equal to the highest (*communis infimis*)

COMPARO. 1. This Man he matched with a
E 2 Thracian,

Thracian, and after he had vanquished him, ordered his Throat to be cut (*Thraci comparavit.*)

2. I that have little experience in pleading, and less ability, am put to engage with a Patron of the greatest Eloquence: and *P. Quintius* that has no Power, no Interest, no stock of Friends, contends with a most potent Adversary (*cum patrono dissentissimo comparor.*) *Sumptum à compositione gladiatorum.*

Note, Gladiators are said *componi* and *comparari*, when those that are equal in Strength, Age, and Experience, are chosen to fight, by him that gives the Show. Hence two Adversaries fairly matched are called *par bene compositum: bene comparatum.*

3. I will relate to you, Gentlemen, of what sort of Men those Forces are made up: then will I apply to each particular kind, the best Remedy my Advice and Persuasion can provide (*ex quibus generibus, &c. comparentur.*)

4. I will ask you, how you satisfy yourself that there are Gods. Methinks (returned *Balbus*) I have given Reason for it: But such is your way of opposing them, than when I believe you interrogate me, and have prepared myself to resolve you, presently you divert (*avertas*) the Discourse, and allow no time for an Answer (*et ego me, &c. compararim.*) *Idem significat Comparo quod simplex Paro. Nos tamen hoc semper, illo nunquam utimur.*

5. Nature has in a large and plentiful manner provided Food proper to every Creature (*comparavit.*)

6. He sent for *Attalus* from *Pergamus*, and desired him to undertake the War with him: which when he had promised, he dispatched him home to get ready (*ad comparandum*) *quicquid ad bellum pertinet.*

7. It is the part of a good Servant to sympathize with his Master; to be just as he is; *to set his own Countenance by his*: to be sad, when he is sad, and merry, when he is merry (*vultum ex vultu comparet*) h. e. *figat, componat.*

COMPERIO. 1. He was a youth of no great qualifications, it is to be confessed, and valued himself too haughtily on his strength of Body, *guilty however of no apparent Vice* (*nullius tamen flagitii compertus.*)

2. When any Man of Quality dies (*illustriore loco natus decessit,*) his next Relation assemble to enquire into the occasion of his Death: upon the least suspicion, they have power to give his Widow the Question, with as little ceremony as if she had been one of his Slaves; and, if they find her guilty, they burn her alive (*et, si comperitum est.*)

COMPETIT. 1. His Body *did* by no means fit his Soul. For he was extremely little, and deformed (*competiit.*)

COMPOSITIO. 1. What? do you think I desired you *to send me word of the matches of the Gladiators, the proroguing of Causes, the Pilferings of Chrestus, and such trivial things, which when I am at Rome, no one presumes to tell me* (*ut mihi gladiatorum compositiones, &c. mitteres?*)

COMPLEO. 1. These things the Stoicks call Goods, but no not allow, *that they compleatly make up a happy Life* (*his compleri.*)

COMPREHENDO. 1. When I saw many were inflamed with the greatest rage, and malignancy, I employed all my time, day and night, to discover what they consulted and designed: *that so, since*

my Report could find but little credit with you; by reason of the incredible heinousness of the Treason; *I might take such sure hold of the matter; that you should then provide for your Safety (ut, quoniam, &c. rem ita comprehenderem.) Rem comprehenderem, est, conjurationem illustratam, patefacere, comperire, tenerem, enamque vobis, latronem tanquam comprehensum, tentandam planè ac palpan-dam in manum darem.*

CONATUS. 1. Nature has bestowed upon Beasts, Sense and Appetite, that by the one, *they might be prompted to take in their natural Food*: and by the other, distinguish the hurtful from the salutary (*ad naturales pastus capeffendos conatum haberent.*)

2. *Aspis* seeing the King ride briskly up to him, was sore afraid, and being discouraged from any thoughts of *Resisting*, surrendered himself (*à conatu resistendi.*)

CONCEDO. 1. The Senators saw plainly, *they must yield the Victory* either to their Enemies, or their Citizens (*de victoriâ concedendum esse.*)

2. What put me above others, upon under-taking *Roscius's* Cause? Because, if any of those, that you see present, had defended him, Men of the greatest reputation and worth; if he had spoke a word of the Republick, he would be thought to have said much more than he had: as for me, though I should say all that is proper to be said, yet my Words can by no means get abroad. And in the next place, *because a rash Expression* of the others cannot be pardoned, by reason of their Age and Prudence: but if I speak too freely, it will be excused upon the account of my youth (*temere dicto concedi non potest.*)

3. *Fabius Valens* was marching up to join *Cæcina,*

cina, and this added still more to his concern, lest all the glory of any future success should be transferred to him (*illuc concederet.*)

4. I have resolved to go and live in the Country. I find I am hated here. It is time to get out of the way, and make room for others (*condecere*)
h. e. *è medio excedere; ut de eâdem re loquitur.*

5. If your Parents were afraid of, and hated you, and you could by no means recover their favour, you would, I conceive, retire somewhither out of their sight. Now your Country, which is the common Parent of us all, hates and fears you, and judges that you unnaturally contrive nothing but Treason against her. Will you neither reverence her authority, nor be guided by her direction, nor stand in fear of her power? (*ut opinor, ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes.*)

CONCIDO. 1. Seeing Country-men, you have the unnatural Generals of this most wicked and dangerous Rebellion, in hold and in prison, ye ought to judge, that all the forces of *Catiline*, all his hopes and strength, are fallen to the Ground (*concidisse.*)

CONCILIO. 1. Nature endears one Man to another: and begets in them an extraordinary love and affection for their own Children (*hominem conciliat homini.*)

CONCIPIO. 1. What you swear and verily believe that your Conscience tells you, it ought to be done, that you are bound to perform; where it is otherwise, you are not perjured, though you should not perform it (*ut mens concipiat*)

2. We took care to enjoin a certain form of an Oath, by which all, who held any office in the Commonwealth, or were fortified with the

protection of the Law, *should bind themselves in a prescribed form of Words (conceptis verbis se obstringerent.)*

CONCLUDO. 1. We might produce more instances of his unshaken honesty, but we must deny ourselves that liberty ; because we design in this one Volume *to comprehend the Lives of many illustrious Persons (concludere.)*

CONDITIO. 1. *Cæsar, to keep up his friendship with Pompey, offered him Octavia, his Sister's Grand daughter, to Wife (conditionem ei detulit)*

2. Having lost his Wife *Lepida*, and two Daughters which he had by her, he remained a Widower, nor could he be prevailed upon *by any offer or match, to marry again (ullâ conditione.)*

CONDO. 1. This Prince *founded all their Martial Discipline, and Art of War (condidit.)*

2. He *put Ashes into the Urn with his own Hand (condidit.)*

CONDONO. 1. *I present you with this golden Cup, the very same that Pterelas used to drink in ; whom I slew with my own hand (tibi condono.)*

2. He *sends for Dumnorix, advises him for the future to avoid all suspicions : that he pardoned him what was past upon the account of his Brother Divitiacus (præterita fratri condonare.)*

3. The Ship was pressed by the Turks, forced into their Service, without the knowledge or consent of the Owners, set upon, and vanquished by the Gallies of the *Venetians*, taken, carried away to *Venice*, and there adjudged lawful Prize by the Judges of the Admiralty. In regard therefore the said Ship could not possibly withdraw from the Engagement ; we most earnestly request your Serenity, *that you will please to remit*
that

that Sentence of the Court of Admiralty, as a present to our Friendship (*ut sententiam illam maritimæ curiæ velit nostræ amicitiae condonare.*)

4. There is some hope that the mind of the most Serene Duke may be asswaged, and that he will give up his resentment, upon the intercession and importunity of so many Princes (*et hanc iram suam tot, &c. intercessioni, &c. condonaturum.*)

CONDUCO. 1. He gathered together and brought to the Court all his Clients and Debtors. By their means, he saved himself from standing his Trial (*conduxit.*)

CONFERO. 1. If I had been as perfidious, as those are, that lay all these things to my charge; yet certainly I should not have been so foolish, as to shew an inclination of injuring you (*in nos hæc conferunt.*)

2. Towards the Rebuilding of his Palatine House consumed by fire, the Veteran Soldiers, the Decuries, the Tribes, and indeed all persons of the meanest rank contributed every one according to his ability (*pecunias contulerunt.*)

3. What difference is there, whether any one turn, himself into a Beast, from a Man; or carries the savageness of a Beast under the figure of a Man (*se quis conferat?*)

4. He, considering that this Law was made for the preservation of the Common-wealth, would not turn it to the ruin of the State; and continued his Command four months longer, than the People had enacted (*conferre.*)

5. Did not I say in the Senate, That you had pitched upon the twenty-eighth of November for the Assassinating of the Nobles (*cædem te optimatum contulisse in?*)

CONFICIO. 1. I desire you would take care; that I may have, as soon as possible, the things you write me word you have bought for me; And I would have you think how *to get me up a Library* (*Bibliothecam nobis conficere.*)

2. My Friend Geta came to me yesterday about the arrears of a small parcel of Money he had left in my hands formerly: He begged me *to get it up.* *I have got it up,* and am now carrying it to him (*id ut conficerem, confeci.*)

3. The old Men, not seeing me here, will think *I am confounding their Money* (*conficere.*)

4. Lysander utterly ruined the Athenians in the twenty-sixth year of their War with the Peloponnesians (*confecit.*)

CONFIDENTER. 1. I tremble and quake every joint of me. However I am resolved to talk to the man *with assurance*; to try if that will save my Bones (*confidenter.*)

CONFIDO. 1. *Because you mistrusted the Existence of a Deity*; I therefore thought you fit to prove it by argument: For to me this one was sufficient, that our Ancestors have so delivered to us. Wherefore, since you wave Authorities, and contest by Reason; give me leave to set my Reason against yours (*Quia non confidemus.*)

CONFLIGO. 1. Two of the Enemy's largest Gallies, spying our Admiral's Ship, which might easily be known (*agnosci*) by the Flag, resolved to run foul upon him, and crush him between them: But Brutus, being aware of their design, made a shift to get out of the way, the moment they were coming towards him with all their speed. *And they run upon, and struck each other with so violent a Shock,* that one of their Beaks being broken,

broken, the whole Vessel was almost shattered to pieces; which our men observing, they that lay nearest, immediately set upon, and sunk them both (*illa adeo graviter inter se incitatae conflixerunt.*)

CONFORMO. 1. I fashion myself to Pompey's Will; from whom I cannot with honour dissent (*conformo*) h. e. *fermo, fingo, compono.*

CONGERO. 1. The Gods cease not to heap kindnesses upon Men that doubt whether there are Gods or no (*congere dubitantibus*)

2. He heaped several honours upon him, desirable even by Consular Men (*illi congeffit*) non in illum; quod quidam volunt.

CONJUNGO. 1. We have sent him to treat and negotiate with you, such matters and affairs, as are interwoven with the benefit and advantage of both Republicks (*cum utriusque Reip. utilitatibus conjuncta sunt.*)

2. We entreat your Highness to be assured, that there is nothing we account more sacred, or more earnestly desire, than to be serviceable and assisting to your Interests, so bound up with the cause of Religion (*vestris rationibus cum religionis causa tam conjunctis.*)

3. When at the last Consular Election, you would have slain me, the Consul and your Competitors, in the field; I dashed (*compressi*) your wicked attempts, by the assistance and strength of my friends, without giving any alarm to the Publick. In a word, as often as you struck at me (*me petisti*) I opposed you by my own Interest; although I saw, that my destruction was inseparable from the great affliction of the State (*perniciem meam cum magna calamitate reip. esse conjunctam.*)

4. Some People give very plentifully, not from
any

any generous principle in their Nature, but only to appear great in the eye of the World. Such Bounty is nearer of kin to Vanity, than Liberality (*conjunctior.*)

CONOR. 1. The Tyrant hearing that *Miltiades*, whom he had banished, was raising Forces in *Peloponnesus*, and designed to make war upon him, gave his Wife, that was left at *Athens*, in marriage to another; and ordered his Son's Education in such manner, that by indulging him, he might be infected with all sorts of Vices (*sibi que bellum fucere conari.*)

2. Some People say *Cornelius Balbus* held *Cæsar* down, as he was going to rise up (*cum conaretur assurgere*) to the Senators: Others, that he did not so much as offer at it; insomuch that *C. Trebatius* suggesting it to him, received a frown for his pains (*ne conatum quidem.*)

3. She is afraid lest you should forsake her. P. How can I possibly have such a thought (*istuc conari?*)

4. I would have you take Ship as soon as possible, and come to me (*conscendas*) *navem* sc. *Ita frequenter veteres.*

CONSCIENTIA. 1. They communicated their Design to one another, and brought it to perfection: not without the privacy of the enfranchised Bond-men (*conscientiâ.*)

2. How long, *Catiline*, will you abuse our Patience? How long shall that Fury of yours hector down even us to? To what bound shall that unbridled audaciousness fly out? Has the Night-guard of the Palace nothing daunted you? Nothing, the Fears and jealousies of the People? Nothing, the Concourse of all the able Men? Nothing,

thing, the holding the Senate in this Place of Strength? Do the Looks and Faces of all these in presence nothing dash you? Are you not aware that all your Plots are discovered? *Do not you see that your Conspiracy is already palpably known to all present? What you resolved upon last night, what the night before, where you was, who were in your Junctæ, what debates passed between you, who of us do you think is not fully informed of? (constrictam jam horum omnium conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides?) Sensum expressi; imaginem patrio sermone nunc quidem neque attingere. Conscientia nihil aliud est quam scientia.*

3. Why did you snatch away that sword, which I was plunging into my body? I had now been dead; I had not been witness of so many crimes, with which you have stained your honour (*consciens*.)

CONSECTOR. 1. Philip the Father of Alexander, reproves his Son sharply in a noble Epistle, for endeavouring to purchase the Good-will of the Macedonians by donations (*quod, &c. confectetur.*)

CONSEQUOR. 1. Several stones being pulled out of the foundation of their Tower, part of it immediately fell down: and the rest leaned forward, as if it meant to come after (*pars reliqua consequens procumbebat.*)

CONSENESCO. 1. Victory is in our power: our Age is vigorous, our Mind strong. With them on the other side, through years and luxury, all things are weak, and grown into decay (*contra illis, &c. omnia consenuerunt.*)

CONSISTO. 1. One Man goes to law with his mother: another impeaches his neighbour of a crime, wherein he himself is more manifestly faulty

faulty (*cum matre consistit*) h. e. *cum matre judicio agit, congregitur, lege experitur.*

2. Raise up your spirits, and stand up firm against Fortune (*consiste*) *tanquam athleta contra adversarium.*

3. Every State thinks it honourable to have their Confines round about lye waste. For they esteem it an argument of their courage, to have expelled their neighbours, and struck so great a terror into them, that they dare not venture to settle near them (*prope se consistere.*)

4. Old men, women, children, and the guards, with extended hands upon the walls, or prostrating themselves before the Images at their Temples, besought the Gods to grant them Victory. Nor was there any one but believed their own and their Country's Fate depended on that Day's Success (*qui non in ejus dici casu, &c. consistere existimaret.*)

CONSPICIO. 1. No fatigue could either tire his body, or conquer his mind. Heat and cold he could bear alike: Meat and Drink he measured by natural appetite, not pleasure: Sleeping and waking, day and night was the same with him. Many have seen him lying upon the ground under a Soldier's cloak, amidst the Sentinels. His apparel was nothing better than that of his Fellows and Companions: his Arms and Horses were remarkable (*conspiciebantur.*) *Ovidius de domo sua.* Trist. Lib. 2.

Et neque divitiis neque paupertate notanda,

Unde sit in neutrum conspiciendus eques.

2. Re-compose (*Collige*) your thoughts and looks: the loss is retrieveable: within a while you shall be taken notice of, and admired (*conspicietis.*)

CONSPIRATUS. 1. The Conspirators fixed the fourth

forth day of April for his murther (*Conspirati*)
h. e. *qui conspiraverunt.*

CONSTANS. 1. We ought to observe a regularity and order in our actions, so that all things in our life, as in a regular coherint discourse, may agree, and be suitable one with another (*quemadmodum in oratione constanti.*)

CONSTANTER. 1. There are some, who object against me, and ask, *whether* I may be thought to act *consistently enough*, who affirm that nothing at all can be known and yet have discoursed upon several Subjects (*satisne constanter.*)

CONSTANTIA. 1. The Boy not changing countenance at all, answered, that he had acted like a King. *Astygus* surpris'd at a Boy's Assurance, calls to mind his dream and the explication of it (*constantiam.*)

CONSTITUO 1. The Temple erected in the Forum to the Twin brothers, bore only the name of *Caster* (*constituta.*)

2. *Cæsar* returned answer, that he took it as an affront, that the Embassadors did not come to the place, and at the time appointed (*ad constitutum.*)

Note, *Constituere* is to agree with any one, to come to a certain place, at a certain time.

2. If Justice be of so great efficacy, as that it can raise and support Pirates; of what force must we suppose it to be amidst Laws and Courts of Judicature, in a well constituted Republic (*in constituta Reip.*)

CONSTITUTIO. 1. All the welfare and happiness of life, according to *Metrodorus*, consists in a firm Constitution of Body, and a well-grounded hope of the
the

the durableness of that Constitution (*constitutione continetur.*) *Hoc male latinum esse, cave putes.*

CONSTO. 1. *He had no constant Health, either of mind or body,* While he was a boy, he was troubled with the Falling Sickness. The infirmity of his mind he was sensible of himself: and therefore had frequent thoughts of retiring (*Valetudo ei neque animi neque corporis constitit.*)

2. *If Peace continues firmly fixed* between two such powerful neighbours; if we would but make it our main study to continue in brotherly concord: there would be no cause to fear either the force or subtlety of our Enemies (*Si pax constet.*)

3. The loss of our Merchants *amounts to above sixteen thousand English Pounds;* as will easily be made appear by witnesses upon oath (*constat supra.*)

4. There are many, who in things of a contrary nature, *are inconsistent with themselves:* as for Pleasure, they despise it with all the severity of a *Stoick*; but yet are so effeminate, as not to be able to bear the least pain (*parum sibi consent.*)

5. The Soul may *subsist* of itself without the Body (*constare.*)

CONSUETUDO. 1. What the Greeks call passions, I might term diseases: But the expression has not been received *into our Language* (*in consuetudinem nostram*)

2. Is this marriage any thing grievous to my son, *because of his conversation with this same stranger?* D. Not all (*propter consuetudinem.*)

CONSUL. 1. *Julius Cæsar* lost his father, in the sixteenth year of his age: *and the Year following,* being High-Priest of *Jupiter*, Elect, he divorced
Cossutia,

Cossutia, a Lady not only of an Equestrian Family, but a very great Fortune (*sequentibus consulibus.*)

CONSULO. 1. As *Caligula* was standing by the Statue of *Jupiter*, he asked *Appelles* the Tragedian, whom he thought to be the greater of the two: and because he did not give him an answer presently, he ordered him to be severely scourged; frequently commending his voice, while he begged for mercy (*consuluit.*)

CONTACTUS. 1. No sort of calamity, that usually attends war, was wanting; the City being as it were infected with the furious madness of two young fellows (*velut contagia.*)

CONTEMNO. 1. *Aristotle* and *Plato*, delighted with the studies of Philosophy, neglected to meddle with Oratory (*contemserunt*) h. e. *noluerunt tractare, ut exponit. Grævius.*

2. I believe you was often possessed with a longing for *Athens*: and repented you of your resolution (*contempsisse.*)

3. I did not value giving three hundred Pounds for the Picture: it was so curiously done (*contempsimus in*) h. e. *tanti emere nihil prorsus dubitavimus: argentum libenter impendimus, pretiumque adeo vile habuimus.*

CONTENDO. 1. The Soldiers would blush if any one should object these things to them, and would maintain stiffly, that they have a manly hardness both of mind and body, and that they are able to wage wars as well in winter as in summer (*contendantque.*)

2. If, waving these things, we would watch the bare Causes, that are in dispute one with another; by that only we may apprehend how flat they are

laid. On one side modestly fights, on the other
 fauciness: on this side chastity, on that debau-
 chery: on this, loyalty, on that, treason: on
 this side honour, on that baseness, on this side
 steadiness, on that madness. In sum, on this
 side equity, temperance, courage, prudence con-
 tend with oppression, with luxury, with cowar-
 dice, with rashness, with all vices. In such a
 combat and battle, would not the Immortal
 Gods themselves, force so many and so great
 vices to be overthrown by these most excellent
 virtues? (*Si his rebus omissis, ipsas causas, quæ in-
 ter se confligunt, contendere velimus.*)

CONTENDE. 1. By living penuriously and closely
 the latter part of his life, he retrieved his Estate;
 which he had much impaired in his youth (*con-
 tentéque vivendo.*)

CONTENTUS. 1. The strained cables crack with
 the force of the North-wind, and the waves rise
 arched in the manner of a hill (*contenti.*)

CONTINENS. 1. Proceed then to demonstrate
 that death is not an evil. I will not interrupt
 you, tho' I had rather hear a continued Discourse
 (*continentem orationem*)

CONTINENTER. 1. After the Conflict had conti-
 nued above six hours without intermission, our men
 being weak and wanting weapons, whilst the
 enemy's vigour encreased as we grew faint;
 C. Volusius, a man of courage and conduct, came
 to Galba, and informed him there was no expe-
 dient left but falling out, and putting their
 fortune upon one brisk attempt (*Quum jam am-
 plius horis sex continenter pugnaretur.*)

CONTINEO.

CONTINEO. 1. You know *Bassus* was always of an infirm Body: *he kept it together* a long time; but now it has suddenly failed him (*illudcontinuit*) *tanquam vas quassum, juncturisquē diductis diffuens.*

2. Nothing more strongly binds, and holds together all the parts of a Common-wealth, than faith or credit; which can never be kept up, unless Men are under a necessity of paying what they owe one another (*vehementius continet*)

3. They seemed to be united not by mutual kindneses, but by the common hatred, which they had conceived against the King (*contineri.*)

4. The *Celtæ* are hemmed in, and encircled by the River *Garumna*, the Ocean, and the Borders of the *Belgæ* (*continenter.*)

5. In this whole Business relating to the Passions, the stress of the cause seems to lye on one thing (*una res causam continere.*)

6. Thus have I endeavoured to lay down those things wherein Justice consists (*quibus, &c. continetur.*)

7. Wisdom is defined by the old Philosophers. The Knowledge of things divine and human, and of the Causes, upon which these things depend (*quibus, &c. continentur.*)

8. Of all others my Friend *Milo* got the greatest Honour, by purchasing Gladiators for the defence of the Republick, which was included in my safety: and thereby defeating the mad pernicious attempts of *Clodius* (*quæ salute nostra continebatur.*)

9. All those Sciences which relate to the direction of Life, are comprized under Philosophy (*continenter.*)

10. When he heard the News of this overthrow, he ordered strict watch to be kept in the City, to prevent any Insurrection of the People;

§4 The peculiar Use and Signification

and continued his Commissions to the Governors of the Provinces; that the Allies *might be kept to their Duty* by those that were versed in their Customs, and to whose command they were used (*continerentur.*) *idem ferè significat retineo.* Ter. Ad. 1. 1.

Pudore, et liberalitate liberos

Retinere, satius esse credo. quam metu;
to hold them in: to keep them within compass.

CONTINUO. 1. When they have bathed, they fall to eating: then to business, and often to drinking. *To sit tippling a night and a day together, is reckoned no scandal* (*diem noctemque continuare potando.*)

CONTINUUS. 1. *Cæsar* made a Decree, that no Citizen above twenty, or under forty years of age, unless sworn a Soldier, should absent himself *above three Years together* out of Italy (*plus triennio continuo.*)

2. The Image of the Goddess is not, as usually, of human form, but *a continued round*, rising smaller, Pyramid-fashion, until it come at last to a Point (*continuus orbis.*)

CONTRA. 1. I think I shall have said enough of the virtues and actions of this great Man, if I add but this one thing, which no one can deny (*quod nemo eat inficias:*) That before *Epaminondas's* birth, and after his death, *Thebes* was constantly subject to a foreign Power: but on the contrary, while he presided in that Commonwealth, it became the leading State of Greece: whence we may draw this conclusion, That the bravery of one great man does more advance a State, than the whole mass of People (*contra ea.*)

CONTRAHO.

CONTRAHO. 1. The bravery and worth of Alcibiades raised him more envy than respect (*contraxit.*)

2. Famine and want of necessaries had brought a Pestilence also, which made such a ravage in the Army, that the High-ways were filled with dead Bodies (*contraxerat et pestem*.)

CONVALESÇO. 1. By this means Cæsar has got so much power, that the whole Republic is not able to stand against one Citizen (*ita convaleuit.*) His moribus brevi civitas convaleuit. Justin.

CONVERTO. 1. Neither that Gyges, whom we mentioned above; nor that other, whom we just now supposed, to be able by the snapping of his fingers, to become all People's Heir, can by any means be excused (*hereditates omnium posse convertere*) domum nempe, aut ad se.

2. To do injury to one, that you may shew your generosity and bounty to another, is just one and the same sort of Injustice, as to enrich yourself by the Spoils of your neighbour (*ut si in tuam rem aliena convertas.*)

3. Titus drew the eyes of the People upon him, all the way he went; as though he was sent for to be adopted by the Emperor (*convertit homines.*) h. e. ad se advertit: oculos hominum ad se contemplandum convertit.

CONVINCO. 1. The night before last, you met in Lecca's house, dare you deny it? Why do you not speak? I will prove it if you deny it; for I see some here in the Senate that were there with you (*convincam.*)

CONVITIUM. 1. Upon a report that the Sun was about to marry, the Frogs set up a heavy outcry to the Stars. Jupiter being much disturbed

6. *The peculiar Use and Signification*

with the clamour, enquired into the reason of their compliant. Upon which an old Inhabitant of the Pool, if we are (says she) almost scorched to death already, with one Sun, what will become of us, when that Sun shall have children, and the heat increase upon us with the family (convitio permotus?)

COPIA. 1. *Each Man according to his ability contributed to the repairing of the Temple consumed by fire (Pro copia quisque) h. e. prout res cujusque passa est.*

2. *Next in degree to the Druids are the Nobility, who, when there is occasion, (quum est usus) and any War breaks out, as there did almost every year before Cæsar's arrival, either offensive or defensive, have the direction of all affairs; each being attended by a number of Vassals and Dependents in proportion to his Estate and Quality (atque eorum, ut quisque est genere, copiisque amplissimus, ita plurimos circum se ambactos, clientesque habet.)*

3. *They seized all their houses, and maintained themselves the remaining part of the Winter, with their provisions (copiis.)*

COPIOSUS. 1. *Was Mummius ever the wealthier after he had raised the most wealthy city in the world? He choose rather to adorn Italy with his spoils; than his own house (Numquid copiosior?)*

COR. 1. *Their Funerals are very magnificent and sumptuous, and all things that they judge to have been delightful to them whilst living, they cast into the Pile even Animals; and formerly those Vassals and Clients, whom they held the dearest, were obliged to attend them to the other World (omniaque, quæ vivis cordi fuisse arbitrantur) cara nimirum.*

CORPUS. 1. I think to continue here till I get well again. For *I have lost both strength and flesh.* But if I can throw off my disease, I shall easily, I hope, recover them (*et vires et corpus amisi.*)

CORRIPIO. 1. He *retrenched* the extravagant expences of Plays, and publick Sights, by lessening the stipends of the Comedians and reducing the number of Gladiators to a certainty (*Corripuit.*)

CORROBORO. 1. As soon as ever *M. Terentius* had laid aside his *Prætexta*, and was come into the Forum, he joined himself in Friendship with me. And afterwards, *when he was grown a Man*, two reasons encreased my affection for him (*ut se corroboravit.*) Sic in Orat. pro Cælio: *cum is jam se corroboravisset, ac vir inter viros esset.*

CORRUPTUS. 1. *Sardanapalus* was the last that reigned over them, a Man *more effeminate* than a Woman (*corruptior.*)

CRESKO. 2. If I had a desire to accuse, I should accuse those rather, *by whom* I might advance myself (*ex quibus crescere.*)

CRIMEN. 1. Having lost a considerable number of his Ships, he retired and dispatched an express to *Athens*, to let them know, that he could easily have taken *Samos*, had he not been deserted by *Dion* and *Iphicrates*. Upon this, they were impeached (*in crimen vocebantur.*)

2. It was thought fit, that a day should be set, *Articles exhibited*, and the Offender be not excluded from the custom and common right of Justifying himself as far as he was able (*edi crimina.*)

3. O ye *Nereids*, and thou the father of the *Nereids*, the loss of so fine a lady will be matter

of accusation against you (*vestrum crimen.*) Ovidius,
de amica navigante.

CUM 1. *Tubero*, on his arrival in *Africk*, found the Province commanded by *Accius Varus*; who, having lost his Cohorts at *Auximum*, had returned into *Africa*, and without commission possessed himself of the Government (*invenit in provincia cum imperio Accium Varum.*)

2. The Enemy thought it high time to be marching; wherefore leaving two Auxiliary Cohorts for a Garrison at *Larida*, they crossed the *Sicoris* with all their Forces, and joined the two Legions which they had sent over before (*omnibus copiis Sicorim, &c.*)

3. Look about you, and you will see old men, who are at this present time preparing themselves for places at court, for travelling, for merchandising. But what is more scandalous, than an old Man beginning to live (*cum maximè.*)

4. Not the murder of that Tyrant only, who by force of arms oppressed the City, which at this present time obeys him tho' dead; but the like untimely end of most other Tyrants, who have generally been attended by the same ill fate, is a manifest token that the hatred of the people is able to ruin the most absolute authority (*paret quæ cum maximè mortuo*) h. e. *quæ hoc ipso tempore quamvis extinctus sit tyrannus. mortuo tamen paret, hoc est, Antonio et ejus satellitibus, qui Cæsaris acta confirmant, et ne rescindantur, neve libertas oppressa instauretur, impediunt.* Cic. de harusp. responsis:

5. My Father gone into the Country, say you?
S. A great while ago. C. Prithce tell me true.
S. I believe he is at this present time doing some work or other (*nunc cum maximè.*)

CUMULO.

CUMULO. 1. Some not content with the glory of their Ancestors, have added something of their own to it: as *Scipio Africanus*, the Son of *Paulus*, crowned his fame for military exploits with Eloquence (*eloquentiâ cumulavit.*)

2. Many things have occurred to make death seasonable for me: no new acquisition could be made; the duties of my life were fully and completely discharged (*cumulata erant.*)

3. If every one is happy who wants nothing but what is perfect and accomplished to the highest; and this be the property of Virtue; doubtless all virtuous Persons are happy (*expletum atque cumulatum est.*)

CUMULUS. 1. Death is desirable, whilst a man is in a prosperous state. For the crowning and completion of Goods cannot be so pleasant, as the diminution is grievous (*cumulus.*)

CUPIDE. 1. *Cæsar* being appointed by lot to try *Rabirius*, shewed so much partiality in condemning him, that when he appealed to the People, nothing was of so much service to him, as the severity and rigor of his Judge (*eum tam cupide condemnavit.*) Cicero pro L. Flacco.

CUPIDUS. 1. Who is there so eager and earnest in the contemplation and study of Nature, as that, if his Country should fall into danger, he would not immediately run to its relief, with all possible speed: even though he thought he could number the Stars, or take the just dimensions of the whole World (*tam cupidus?*)

2. In that Elysian Grove the harmless Swans feed, and the long-lived Phoenix, always a single Bird: there *Juno's* Peacock also contemplates

plates her own Feathers : and the loving Pigeon bills the eager Male (*cupidus mas.*) Cupidus, cum universa fere verbi istius gente, Veneri tribuitur.

CUPIO. 1. Forbear (*mitte*) entreating me : any one of these Reasons puts me upon doing it : either yourself, or because the thing is true, or because *I heartily wish well to Glycerium upon her own account (ipsi cupio.)*

CURATIO. 1. To light and inconsiderable Diseases, Physicians apply easy and gentle Remedies ; but in desperate Cases, they are forced to use desperate Cures (*curationes adhibere.*)

2. You say he is reckoned a good Physician : but in troth, I do not like his *methods of Practice (curationes.)*

3. Is there no *course of Cure for Souls* ? What is it, because the maladies of the Soul are less hurtful, than those of the Body ? (*curatio animorum.*)

4. Rascal, do not I know you ? Out of my sight Sirrah. *What have you to do to meddle in this matter, Varlet (quid hanc curatio est rem ?) Ita hanc rem tactio apud Plautum. Domum reditio apud Cæsarem.*

CURO. 1. All sick Persons, that suffer *themselves to be practised upon*, do not immediately do well again : Souls on the contrary, which are willing to be restored to their Health, and follow the prescription of the Wise, undoubtedly recover (*se curati.*)

2. Some Wounds we see grow worse *by being dressed (curando.)*

———uritque videndo
Fæmina. Virg. Georg. 3. 215. h. e. dum videtur.

3. He

3. He orders *C Manlius* to take care in the right Wing, and one *Fæfulæ* in the left (*curare*) *ris nimirum. Vide ADMINISTRO.*

CURSUS. 1. Timber also is highly useful for making Ships; By whose Voyages we are, from every part, supplied with all conveniences for Life (*quorum cursibus.*) *Virg. Æn. 3. 260.*

*Tendunt vela noti: fugimus spumantibus undis,
Qua cursum ventusque gubernatorque vocabant.*

D.

DAMNOSUS. 1. *Nero* was in no one thing more expensive and profuse, than in building (*damnosior.*) *damnosus est, qui suis facultatibus damnum affert.*

DE. 1. Before the third Watch was ended, he goes aboard the Ship, and escapes (*De tentia vigilia*) *Sic, de die, de nocte, pro ante diem, ante noctem exactam*

2. The Magi wanted not Courage to defend themselves, and with their Swords dispatched two of the Conspirators (*duos de conjuratis.*) *Pro quo recentiores è, ex, &c. de rarius usurpant.)*

DEBEO. 1. There is no Debtor without a Creditor. Some one must give, that some one may receive (*dare debet.*)

2. Whoever duly weighs the folly of those things, cannot but have a Veneration for *Epicurus* (*debeat.*)

3. Since you see that no pain can deter some Men from the prosecution of what they propose to themselves: you must in reason conclude, that
pain

✦ *The peculiar Use and Signification*

pain is either no evil, or so small a one, that it is overwhelmed by Gallantry (*debeas existimare*) h. e. *si recte judicas, non potes non existimare.*

4. We cannot in reason think it a difficult thing, to render our fidelity, our equity and patience, manifest to all fit and proper Judges of things (*Nobis difficile non debet esse.*)

5. After performing so glorious an action as this, *you will be obliged* to do nothing that is mean and little, much less to do any thing but what is great and sublime (*debebitis.*)

6. Though you may chance to withstand any of these Arguments single; yet, take them all together, *they must needs* surely have effect upon you (*debebunt.*)

7. You shall wage war at an early age, and under the auspicious influence of your Father: you shall conquer under the same auspicious influence. *Such a beginning in Arms, is expected from you as a Debt*, under so great a General (*Tale rudimentum debes*) civibus nimirum tuis, sive eorum (*ut ita dicam.*) *expectationi.*

8. If a Man has done us an Injury in a Passion, let us give him time to consider what he has done. He will reprove himself. *In short let him be indebted to us for an amendment* (*Denique debeat pœnas.*) *Ita Græci ὀφλισκάνειν τιμωρίαν.*

DECEDO. 1. This anger *will go off* soon: tho' he has reason enough to be angry (*decedet*) *tantumquam febris æstus.*

2. After he had abstained from eating two Days, his Fever all of a sudden *left him*, and his Distemper began to abate (*decessit.*)

3. Before Carthage was destroyed: the fear of an Enemy kept the Senate and People of Rome in good order. But when *that dread was gone off*
from

from their minds, wantonness and pride, the usual attendants of prosperity, invaded the City (*formido illa mentibus decessit.*)

4. To let go something of our strict and just right, upon certain occasions, is not only generous, but advantageous (*Paululum de jure suo decedere.*)

5. Tiberius Cæsar always paid that respect to the Senators, as to rise up to them in the Senate, and give them the way, when he met them in the Street (*decederet.*)

6. To the Druids belong the care of Divine Things, of private and publick Sacrifices, with the interpretation of their religion: great numbers of Youth come to be instructed by them, and they are held in mighty admiration among their country-men, who submit all differences to their arbitration. Let the offence be of what nature soever, these are the Judges, whose Sentence must decide the matter. These are they, that pronounce Rewards and Punishments; and whoever refuses to abide their Decree (*si quis eorum decreto non stetit,*) they excommunicate him, which is the greatest Penalty that can be inflicted amongst them. They who lie under the condemnation of this Sentence, are reckoned in the number of the Impious; all People get out of their way, and avoid their Company as contagious: they are not permitted to commence a suit, have no respect paid them, nor are suffered to discharge any office in the Commonwealth (*iis omnes decedunt*) non honoris causa, ut supra.

7. Pompey, when he was come to Rhodes, in his return from his Government of Syria, had a desire to hear Posidonius read (*decedens ex Syria.*) Decedere dicebantur magistratus, cum, relictis provinciis, domum redibant.

DECERNO. 1. *They were in a few days to engage at Sea.* Callistratus was overpowered in number: therefore Straagem was to supply the place of strength (*classe erant decreturi.*)

DECOQUO. 1. Under the *Cæsars*, the Roman People grew old as it were, and wasted (*decoxit*) *se nempe, suas vires.*

2. The young Man ruined his Fortune in a very little time by Dice-playing (*decoxit.*)

3. I would have a young Orator more copious, and luxurant, than is fit: Years will wear off much of that (*decoquent.*)

DEDUCO. 1. He repaired the ruined Cities, and demolished Temples: He erected anew the several States upon their old Laws and Liberties; so that he might rather be taken for the Founder of those Cities, than they who had at first planted them (*qui initio deduxerant.*)

2. Fifty Talents for his Ransom were no sooner paid, and he set on shore, than he put to Sea again in pursuit of the Privateers: whom he took and executed, as he had often threatened them in raillery, whilst he was yet their Prisoner (*deducta classe persequeretur*) *nimirum, ex portu, de littore.*

DEFENDO. 1. There are two sorts of Injustice: the one of those that actually do an Injury to an other; the other of those that do not ward off the Injury that is doing, if they are able (*defendunt.*)

2. A Testudo, sixty Foot in length, was carried before, for levelling the Ground, built of very strong Timber (*ex fortissimis lignis.*) and fortified with all Materials necessary to defend it from the casting of Fire and Stones (*omnibus rebus, quibus ignis jaculus et lapides defendi possent.*)

3. Here some Philosophers cry out, that this Story of Gyges is meer Fiction: as though Plato should maintain that it was true, or could be so (*defendat.*)

DEFERO. 1. *M. Cato* had frequently protested and sworn, *he would immediately impeach him*, upon his laying down the command of the Army (*delaturum se nomen ejus.*)

2. Some one maliciously officious carried these words to the Ears of jealous *Procris* (*detulit*) *Vox indici propria.*

3. *Schismas*, *Dion's* eldest Son, went over to *Kings Artaxerxes*, and informed him of his Father's Revolting (*de defectione, &c. detulit.*)

DEFINIO. 1. *Cæsar* thought these Conditions very unequal; that he should be obliged to leave *Rimini*, and return to his Government; whilst *Pompey* held Provinces, and Legions which were none of his own: that he should dismiss his Army, whilst the other was raising new Forces; and only promised to go to his Government, without fixing a Day for his Departure (*neque, ante quem diem iturus sit, definire.*)

2. A certain number also is fixed: every Canton finds an hundred (*Definitur, &c.*)

DEFLAGRO. 1. At length *Alphenus Varus*, the heat of the Sedition cooling by degrees, had this politick fetch to compose and reduce them to order. He gave strict charge to the Centurions, that no Rounds should be gone, nor Watch set: whereupon the Soldiers, missing the usual Signals by sound of Trumpet, presently stood amazed, and looking upon one another with Fear and Confusion, as Men that must be lost, when all Discipline and

and Care of them was given over, they first expressed their concern by an universal silence, then by remorse, and at last with Tears and earnest Entreaties begged pardon for so heinous an Offence (*deflagrant paulatim seditione.*)

DEFUNGOR. 1. *I wish an end was but made in this*: But that excessive licence, that *Mitio* allows him, will doubtless have some dismal issue (*Utinam hoc sit modo defunctum*) *id est, finitum, ut non pejora committat.*

2. After so much pains taken, and when we are just come to the end of the Work, shall we leave off, and begin afresh the next Summer? How much better is it to press on now, and persevere, and *so rid our Hands, and get clear of all the Care at once* (*defungi.*)

3. *Astyages thinking that his Dream was fulfilled, and that all danger from it was over, owned his Grandson Cyrus* (*quum defunctus sibi somnio videretur.*)

DEJICIO. 1. We have quenched those Brands, which were almost put to, and laid about the Temples, Oratories, Houses, and Battlements of the whole City. We too have blunted their Swords drawn against the State, and have warded off the Points of them from your Throats (*muctonesque eorum a jugulis vestris dejicimus.*)

DEINDE. 1. *Begin now after such things as these, to wonder why so few undertake your Cause. In expectation of what from you? Honours? Those you give to your Enemies, not to the Defenders of your Rights* (*Incipite deinde.*)

DELECTUS. 1. It is our Duty to pay a Respect to old Age: to yield to those that are in Office:

to make a Distinction between a Citizen, and a Stranger (*habere delectum civis, &c.*)

2. We are to make a distinction between Kindnesses. Nor is there any Question, but we are bound to make the most ample returns, where our Obligations are the greatest (*Beneficiorum sunt delectus habendi.*)

DELEGO. 1. I beg of you, not to condemn me of Arrogance, for putting off to another the trouble of writing an account of the City-affairs (*quod laborem delegavi*) *mibi a te legatum, et impositum.*

2. They commit the care of household Affairs and Tillage to Women and old Men, and to the weakest of their Family (*delegant.*)

3. Jupiter intreats ye by me, to order the Guards to inspect the Theatre, and if they find any suborned to clap an Actor, to take away their Cloaks (*delegatos.*)

DELIBERO. 1. He made ample Demonstrations, how fully he was resolved to make the same returns of Friendship and good Offices (*quam sibi deliberatum fuerat.*)

2. When I was a Boy, Cn. Aufidius, though blind, gave his Vote in the Senate, nor was he wanting to his Friends, that came for advice (*deliberantibus.*)

DELIBO. 1. Pythagoras was of Opinion, that our Souls were a Portion taken, and drawn off from the Spirit of God (*haustas, delibatasque.*)

DEMITTO. 1. I desire you would advise me what I should do, or how I should behave myself; whether I should engage myself deep in the Cause (*demittamne me penitus in.*)

DEMO. 1. Embassadors came to *Rome* from the *Volsi*, complaining of Injury received, in such manner, that *if it were redressed*, they seemed willing to continue in League and Amity (*si demoretur ea*.)

DEMUM. 1. *That Man* was mad, *when he was Consul*; and not before: this Man, before he stood for the Consulship, and all the while he was standing for it (*Ille consul demum.*)

DENUNTIO. 1. I freely decreed you a Supplication, nor shall I for the time to come be wanting either to your Reputation, or Dignity. And that your Friends may know, that I am so affected to you; I desire you to acquaint them by Letters; that, if there should be any occasion, they make no scruple to send for me upon their own authority (*mibi jure suo denuntiare*) h. e. *me arcessere, advocare, jubere, rogare præsto esse.*

DEPONO. 1. In some Cases things given in trust (*Deposita*) ought not to be restored. If a Man in his Wits entrust you with his Sword, and demands it again when he is beside himself; it is your Duty not to give it him again, and an Error to do it (*apud te deposuerit.*)

DEPESCO. 1. All with ardent Zeal demand the impious Wretch (*deposcunt*) sc. *ad pœnam. Ita, morti deposcere, apud Tac.*

DEPRAVO. 1. Husbandmen take care not only of the freight and tall Trees, but apply props to those also, which any accident has made crooked (*depravavit.*)

DEPRECOR. 1. *Darius*, after he was fled to *Babylon*, begs of *Alexander* by a Letter, to give him leave to redeem his Captives, offering a vast sum

sum of Money for their Ransom (*Alexandrum deprecatur*) *compositum pro simplici.*

2. Prostrating themselves at the Knees of Alexander, they sue not for Life, but a respite from Death, till they had interred the Body of Darius (*non mortem, sed dilationem mortis deprecantur*) h. e. *non orant ne sibi mors afferatur: Sed ut dilatio mortis sibi concedatur.*

DEPRIMO. 1. If Sea and Land were put in the opposite Scale against Virtue, Virtue would weigh them down (*deprimat.*)

DEPUTO. 1. On my Conscience this Master of mine sets my Labour down at a low rate; he would not else have sent me for nothing at all, to a place where I have loitered away a whole Day (*parvi pretii esse deputat.*)

DERELICTUS. 1. You have got a party of lewd Persons, entirely lost not only in their Fortunes, but also in their Hopes (*ab omni non modo fortuna, verum etiam, &c. derelictis.*)

DESCENDO. 1. The next Office he appeared for, was that of High-Priest, for which he treated and bribed at so extravagant a rate, that considering with himself, how much it had run him in debt, he is reported to have assured his Mother, the Morning he went to the Election, that he would never return again, if he missed it (*cum mane ad comitia descenderet.*)

2. It would have pleased you mightily, to have seen how he looked when he was repulsed. Yet with what hope, with how much confidence did he go to the Election (*descenderat*) in Campum Martium, ubi comitia creandis magistratibus habebantur.

Note, Because most of the Nobles lived upon Hills, and the Forums were low; they were said

at *Rome descendere*, when they came abroad: tho' they did not dwell in the highest parts of the City.

DESCRIBO. 1. By the Civil Law, all things are the Kings, and those things, the universal Possession of which belongs to the King, are divided amongst particular Owners (*in singulos dominos descripta sunt*) h. e. *distributa*. *Describere est per certos quasi limites partiri, et in suum quidque locum digerere.*

2. Numa Pompilius marked out and divided the Year into twelve Months (*descripsit.*)

3. The Slaves have not their particular Offices assigned them as with us (*servis descripta sunt.*)

4. The proper Office of a Magistrate is, to consider, that he doth in his Person represent the whole City, and is accordingly bound to maintain the Credit and Dignity of the same, to preserve Laws, to set out and assign to every Man his due Rights (*jura describere.*)

5. You divided *Italy* into Posts: you appointed every one which way he should march: you selected whom to leave at *Rome*, and whom to carry with yourself: you set out the several Parts, at which the City was to be fired (*descripsisti urbis partes ad incendia.*)

6. These four general Virtues, Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance, though they have a mutual connexion and dependance on one another, have nevertheless certain peculiar Duties arising from each. For example, from Prudence, which we set in the first place, arises the Duty of seeking, contemplating, and finding out the Truth (*quæ prima descripta est.*)

DESSCRIPTIO. 1. Every Action ought to be free, as from Rashness on the one hand, so from Carelessness

leness on the other: nor ought we to do any thing, for which we cannot give a sufficient reason. For this is in a manner *the definition of Duty* (*descriptio officii.*)

2. The intent of a House is use, to which *the draught or contrivance in Building* is to be suited (*adificandi descriptio.*)

DESIDEO. 1. Our Discipline falling away by degrees, our manners *sunk down as it were at first with a gentle motion*: shortly after they began to tumble headlong; until we were come to these times, in which we can neither bear our Distempers, nor their Cures (*velut desiderunt primò.*)

2. *Mitbridates* laying waste the adjacent Countries; *Cæsar*, that he might not seem to set idle and unconcerned in that exigence of Roman Allies, turned his Course from *Rhodes*, whither he was bound, to *Asia*; where raising Forces, he drove his Deputy-Lieutenant out of the Province, and confirmed several Cities in their Obedience, which were ready to revolt (*desidere.*)

DESIDERIUM. 1. When the *Lacedemonians* had proclaimed War against the *Athenians*, immediately *Miltiades* was *mist*. Therefore after the fifth Year of his banishment, he was called back again into his Country (*Miltiadis desiderium consecutum est*.)

2. The delight of all Food is in the Appetite, and not in satiety (*in desiderio.*)

DESIDERO. 1. When Envy had so far worked *Fabius* out of the affections of his Citizens, that they would not chuse him General, but supplied that trust with a very unskilful Commander, whose imprudence led their Forces into such Streights, that they were inclosed by their Enemies,

62 *The peculiar Use and Signification*

mies, and now near ruin : the good Conduct of *Fabius* began to be missed (*desiderari.*)

2. These Preparations, he said, could not be made, to reduce, or guard the Provinces of *Spain*, which having long enjoyed a Peace, had no occasion for any Aid (*nullum auxilium desiderarint.*)

3. You shall hardly find any Man that, when he has gone through Labours and Difficulties, does not expect Glory as a reward for his Achievements (*desiderat?*)

4. That Day we lost 200 Archers, a few Cavalry, and Slaves, with a small part of our Baggage (*Desiderati sunt eo die.*)

DEPONO. 1. They send Messengers into all parts, and order the States to quit their Towns, and carry their Wives and Children, with all they have, and lodge them in the Woods (*in silvas deponerent.*)

DESIGNO. 1. O what times! What a World do we live in! All this the Senate understands, the Consul sees: yet this Fellow lives: lives? yes, and comes into the house, is present at the publick Council: sets down and marks out with his Eye every one of us for slaughter (*notat et designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum.*)

2. Can a Commonwealth be thought modelled according to reason, where there are no Rewards for honest Actions, nor Punishments for Transgressions (*ratione designata?*)

DESINO. 1. Being grown exceeding old, he left off the Fencing-Trade, and lived in the Country (*desiit.*)

DESPERO. 1. Upon the thronging of many subtle refined things into his Head, and not being

ing able to determine which of them should be the trueſt, *he deſpaired of finding out any Truth* (*deſperavit omnem veritatem.*)

DESTINO. 1. If this is *well fixed and implanted* in all your Minds, again I ſay, the Day is yours (*benè fixum, deſtinatumque.*)

DESUM. 1. I will ſing of the flight of the *Parthians*, and the brave purſuit of the Romans. O that my Expreſſions may not fall ſhort of your Courage (*ne deſint!*)

DETERIOR. 1. He made ſuch an advantageous choice of the Ground, that his Horſe, wherein lay his ſtrength, might bear the Attack of the Enemy, and not his Infantry, *in which he was weak* (*quo erat deterior.*)

2. *Arivoviſtus* made answer, That the *Adui* were lawfully become his Tributaries by the deciſion of War. That *Cæſar* did him great wrong, *in leſſening his Tributes by his arrival* (*qui ſuo adventu veſtigalia ſibi deteriora faceret.*)

DETERREO. 1. No mortal creature ſhall make me think otherwiſe, but that ſhe is in the Houſe (*me deterruit*) h. e. *in aliam ſententiam perduxerit.* *Mibi nemo hoc perſuaſerit.*)

2. I beſought *Claudia* your Wife, and *Mucia* your Siſter, that they would diſſuade and divert him from doing me that injury (*ut eum, &c. deterrent.*)

3. All the good or adverſe Fortune which happened to the antient Republick of the Romans, has already been related by great Authors, Neither were there wanting famous Wits to transfer the actions of *Auguſtus* to future Ages.

till they were diverted by the growth and spreading of Flattery (*gliscente adulatione deterrerentur.*)

4. If love were natural, all would be in love, and be always so; nor would Shame bring off one, Consideration another, Satiety a third (*deterreret.*)

DETESTOR. 1. What our Friend *Posidonius* has said in the fifth Book of the nature of the Gods, seems no way improbable, viz. That *Epicurus* did not believe there were any Gods at all; and that whatever he said of them, was to remove and keep off Clamour (*invidia detestandæ gratia dixisse*) h. e. *avertendæ, prohibendæ.*

DETRIMENTUM. 1. I am glad of this upon my Son's account: for as for your part, do what you will, you can lose nothing, nor be a whit the worse (*de te quidem nihil detrimenti fieri potest*) h. e. *quantumcunque peccaveris, nihil de pudore derogatur.*

DICO. 1. As we affirm (*dicimus*) some things seem profitable, which are not so: so they affirm some things seem honest, which are not so.

2. First I would know why, upon a point that you told us was so evident, that all Men were convinced of it; why upon this very point, I say, was you so large. Because (replied *Balbus*) I have many a time observed you yourself, when pleading in the Forum (*cum in foro diceret*) to load the Judge with all the Arguments you could think of, if the Cause would allow you the Liberty (*eam facultatem.*)

3. When you deny any thing to be better than the World; what do you mean by better (*quid dicis melius?*) if fairer; I grant it: If more apt for our convenience, I allow that too: But if you mean this (*si autem id dicis,*) that nothing in nature

ture

ture is better than the World, I do by no means agree to it.

4. There is no Day appointed for the returning of a kindness, as there is for money lent (*dicitur*) h. e. *præstituitur*. Ter. And. 1. 1. 75.

Placuit; despondi: hic nuptiis dictus est dies.

5. It was the talk of the Town, that, if *Cæsar* returned as a private Man, without the character of a General, he would be obliged to stand his Trial, like *Milo*, with a Guard of armed Men about him (*fore ut causam diceret*.)

6. It is abominable to struggle against the authority of the Senate. The Tribunes shall either do what the Senate thinks good, or if they persist in their contumacy, I will immediately nominate a Dictator, to force them to lay down their Office (*dicam*.)

DICTUM. 1. *Labeo Segulius* tells me, that *Cæsar* complained of you for nothing at all, but a sharp saying, that he told him you said (*dictum*) h. e. *dictorium*.

DICTIO. 1. The Day being appointed for his Trial, he got together from all parts, and brought to the Court all his slaves, to the number of ten thousand (*causæ dictionis*.) *Causam dicit is, qui criminibus sibi illatis respondere cogitur*.

DIES. 1. What is more laudable than this Custom, of nicely examining the Action of the whole Day? How quiet, pleasing, and free is our sleep after such a scrutiny? (*excutiendi totum diem*) h. e. *omnia diei acta, omnia diei dicta factaque*.

2. Having laid down the disputes of three days, the disputes of the fourth day are comprehended in this book (*quartus dies*.)

3. Time

3. Time eats out and consumes fictions, but establishes the dictates of nature (*Dies.*) Heaut.

3. 1.

M. *Aut ego profecto ingenio egregio ad miseras Natus sum, aut illud falsum est, quod vulgo audio Dici, diem adimere ægritudinem hominibus.*

4. In your memory, Country men, shall our actions be cherished, in your discourses shall they grow up, in the records of History (*litterarium monumentis*) shall they come to age and full strength: and I judge that the same length of time, which I hope will be eternal, is propagated both to the preservation of this City, and to the memory of my Consulship (*eandemque diem intelligo, quam spero æternum fore, et ad salutem urbis, et ad memoriam consulatus mei propagatam esse*) h. e. *fore, ut propagetur.*

5. He gave orders for building twelve Gallies at Arles, which were fitted out and equipped with all things necessary, and brought to Marseilles, within thirty Days after the Timber was felled (*triginta diebus, à qua die materia cæsa est.*)

6. The Wolf has been always accustomed to snatch and be gone: you to fly out of sight with a nimble spring. Where shall I look for you, when the Day is come (*dies advenerit?*) *Solutionis nempe.*

7. Nature lent us the use of life, like a sum of money, without any day prefixt for payment. What reason therefore have you to murmur, if she calls in her own when she pleases *nulla præstituta die.*)

8. As soon as ever they rise from sleep, which they generally carry on till Mid-day, they bathe (*in diem extrahunt*) *multum scilicet.*

DIGNITAS. 1. Since there are two sorts of beauty, the one a charming sweetness, the other a majestick comeliness: that we ought to think proper to the Women; this, to the Men (*dignitas.*)

DIGNUS.

DIGNUS. 1. If *Nævius* shall be able to do what he lists, and shall list to do what is unlawful, what is to be done? What God is to be called upon? What man's protection is to be implored? What complaint, lastly, *what suitable expression of grief* can be found in so great a calamity (*qui mæror dignus*) h. e. *tantæ calamitati par.*

DIFFERO. 1. The wind, which was very high, *so dispersed* the flames, that in an instant, the Mount, *Tepludo*, Mantlers, Towers, Engines, all were seized and consumed before we knew what was the matter (*sic disfulit.*) Teren. Heaut. Prol.
—— *quod rumores disfulerunt malevoli.*

DIFFICULTAS. 1. I come to those points now, which do not concern the private reproach of your vices, *nor the straitness of your family-affairs*; but do more nearly relate to the well being of the State, and the life and safety of us all (*non ad domesticam tuam difficultatem.*)

DIFFIDO. 1. The Philosophy, which they received from the Greeks, *they despaired of being able to turn into commendable Latin diffidebant.*)

DIFFLUO. 1. The Rhine, when it is come near the Ocean, *runs off several different ways*, making many and vast Islands (*in plures diffluit partes.*)

DIFFUNDO. 1. That there were Wine-Cellars at *Rome*, and that Wines *used to be tunned up* in the 633d. Year after the foundation of the City, appears by an undoubted proof of the Opimian Wine (*diffundi solita.*) Hor. Epist. 1. 5.

Vina bibes, iterum Tauro, diffusa.

DILABOR. 1 From that time, such discords arose, that Tyranny got the upper hand, the Nobles were banished, and the best constituted Republick in the world *dissolved* (*dilaberetur.*)

2. *Hannibal*

2. *Hannibal* was confident, *that*, if his Forces knew against what Enemy they were drawn out to fight, *they would fall off as soon as they heard the news* (*simul cum nuncio dilapsuras.*)

DILIGENTER. 1. That bounty, which consists in doing kindnesses by our labour, and industry, is more virtuous and creditable, than that, done by money. Not but that sometimes a Man should give, nor is this sort of bounty wholly to be rejected; nay, one ought oftentimes to distribute: *but this must be done with a choice, and distinction between Persons, and with moderation* (*sed diligenter, atque moderatè.*)

DILIGENTIA. 1. *That is not frugality, but avarice, for this reason because frugality is a careful preserving of what is one's own, but avarice is an injurious desire of what is another's* (*non est ista diligentia.*) *Vide Indiligens.*

DIMITTO. *Cæsar's* opinion was generally disliked, and some of the Soldiers openly declared, *since he had let slip so glorious an opportunity of Conquest*, they would decline an Engagement, when he should be disposed to it (*quoniam talis occasio victoriæ dimitteretur.*)

DIRIGO. 1. Profit *should always be measured by honesty*, so that these two words, though of a different sound, should be understood to be one and the same thing (*Honestate dirigenda est.*)

DISCEDO. 1. There are several degrees of society and fellowship amongst mankind; *for to take our leave of that universal Society, that is between all Men in general, there is a nearer among those that are of the same Country, Nation, or Language. There is a closer yet among those,*

those, who are all of the same City (*ut enim discedatur ab.*)

2. When the Senate was gone over to Cato's opinion; the Consul orders the Triumvirs to get ready what was necessary for the execution of the Conspirators (*in Catonis sententiam discessit*) h. e. *in locum Catonis transiit; quo modo assensum suum significabant.*

3. Of all the Civil Wars that ever were, none resembled this. It was not in Battle, nor by the hands of enemies, that this massacre was made; but by men, who the same day conversed familiarly, and eat in common, and at night were lodged together in one bed. On the sudden they divide into Parties; nothing but outcries and bloodshed, and the cause of enmity unknown to those who perished (*discedunt in partes*)

4. The Earth opening by reason of some violent showers, Gyges went down into the hollow of it, and found there lying a brazen Horse, with a Door in his side (*Cum terra discessisset.*) Virg. *Æn.*

9. 8.

DISCIPLINA. I. Some *Seets* of Philosophers there are (*Disciplinæ*) which have given such accounts of Man's chief happiness, and misery, as destroy the very being of virtue and honesty. For he that makes any thing his chiefest good, wherein Justice or Virtue does not bear a part, and sets up profit, not honesty, for the measure of his happiness; can never do the offices of friendship, justice, or liberality. These *Seets* therefore, subvert the very foundations of honesty (*Hæ disciplinæ igitur.*)

2. In that very book, Epicurus, which contains the system of your whole doctrine, you say these words (*omnem disciplinam tuam.*)

Disco.

DISCO. 1. Minos shakes the urn; he both calls an assembly of the Shades, and inquires into, and takes cognizance of their lives and faults (*discitque h. e. audit, cognoscit.*)

2. The Judge uses to go by what he has been informed of, and what has been proved by arguments and witnesses (*ea quæ didicit.*)

DISCRETUS. 1. The Germans dwell in no Cities, nor will they so much as suffer their houses to join together. They live separate and asunder one from the other (*colunt discreti ac diversi.*)

DISPUTO. 1. Having spoke of Kindnesses, which are done to particular persons; we are, in the next place, to discourse of those, which are done to all, and to the Commonwealth in general (*deinceps, &c. disputandum est.*)

2. How subtilly does young Phædra in the first Scene of the Eunuch argue (*disputat.*)

DISSENTIO. 1. In that particular I often disagreed with my old friend Cato, whom I always thought to be somewhat too head strong, in standing up for the interest of the Publick Treasury, and exacting the Tributes with too much rigour (*dissensi cum.*) Cic. ad Heren. 4. *Cum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto dissentire. Ut sentire cum aliquo, sic et dissentire.*

DISSOLVO. 1. There never was a greater debt in the City, either better, or more easily discharged. What was the reason of this? Why when their hopes of defrauding were cut off, they found themselves under a necessity of payment (*dissolutum.*)

2. We have an act of Senate, by which Act Cataline, you should have been immediately executed.

cuted. You live, and that not to abandon, but to fortify your boldness. I desire, my Lords, to be merciful: I desire withal *not to be thought remiss and careless* in so imminent dangers of the Commonwealth (*me non dissolutum videri.*)

DISSUADEO. 1. Why did *Regulus* go to the Senate, especially since *he was resolved to dissuade the returning of the Captive* (*de captivis dissuasurus esset?*)

DISTINEO. 1. That *he might not be distracted* with many Wars at the same time, he makes Peace with the *Ætolians* (*distineretur*.)

2. Suppose your Stoical Providence to be mightily taken up; turning about Heaven, overseeing the Earth, governing the Water; why yet, lets she so many Deities be idle, (*cessare*) and do nothing at all? Why sets she not some or other unemployed (*otiosos*) Gods over human Affairs (*fac esse distentam?*)

DISTRAHO. 1. *Horatius*, that *he might part and single the enemy*, pretends to fly (*distraberet.*)

2. *Germanicus* apprehending, lest with their united Forces they should come pouring upon him; in order to make a diversion, sent *Cæcina* with forty Roman Cohorts through the Country of the *Bræterians*; *Pedo* led the Cavalry by the confines of *Frisia*, and he himself embarking with four Legions, passed the Lakes (*distrabendo hosti.*)

DISTRIBUO. 1. These Authors I do not despise indeed, because I never read them: but I neglect to read them, because they profess themselves, that they neither write distinctly, nor methodically, nor with any ornament (*distributè.*)

DISTURBATIO. 1. The appearance of profit is very often an occasion, in publick Affairs, of
doing

doing several things that are contrary to duty: Thus our Fathers, for instance, did ill, in *destroying and razing Corinth (in Corinthi disturbance)* Operari disturbari apud Cæsarem frequenter offenderis.

DIVERSUS. 1. Every man almost covers with his dead body the place which he had, when alive, pitched upon to fight in. A few, that the Prætorian Cohorts had scattered, fell at some small distance from their Post, but all with wounds received in their Breast (*paulo diversius considerant.*)

Do. 1. Be assured of this, that Pompey is a most couragious, prudent Citizen: Wherefore conform yourself entirely to his mind and will (*da te homini.*) Terent. Adelph. 5. 1. M. Tace.

Non fiet, mitte jam istæc: da te bodie mihi.

Accomoda teipsum voluntati meæ. Donatus.

2. There being two sorts of liberality, the one of doing a kindness (*dandi beneficii*). the other of requiting it: *whether we will do it, or no*, is altogether left to our own choice: but every good Man is obliged to requite it, if he can do it, without injuring any one (*de mas, necne.*) *sic dare damnum, malum, &c.*

3. We think those things best, that are most generally approved. We live by example, and not by reason. *The Cause is given to the majority (secundum plures datur) nempe lis.*

4. Without considering the merits of the Cause, he gave Sentence for those that bribed highest (*dabat secundum.*)

5. He that joins his hand to his will, does what he pleases. That spiteful man has imprisoned me, and clapt me into chains. *I will cause his Ruin (Illi perniciem dabo.)*

6. Tell

6. Tell me, *Fundanius*, if it be no trouble, what was the first dish that appeased your angry stomach (*Da.*) *Virg. Eclog. 1.*

Et tamen iste Deus qui sit, da, Tityre, nobis.
Sic contra accipere est discere.

Accipe nunc Danaüm insidias, &c.

7. Do you grant, that Souls do either subsist after death, or perish immediately upon death?
S. That I readily grant (*Dafne ?*)

8. All his time he spent in learning the Persian Language, in which he became so great a proficient, that he discoursed the King more elegantly than any of the Natives could do (*Sermoni Persarum dat*) *discendo nimirum.*

9. After the civil Heats were over, he retired to *Rhodes*, to study at his leisure under that celebrated master of Eloquence, *Apollonius* (*ut Apollonio operam daret.*)

10. There stood two Women behind me, discoursing to themselves: upon which, I gave way a little, and made as though I took no notice of what they said. I could not hear every word perfectly, yet I am sure I cannot be mistaken in the main (*diffimulabam me haram sermoni operam dare.*)

11. There came a Deserter out of *Pyrrhus's* Camp, and offered the Senate to dispatch the King with poison; which they and *Fabricius* were so far from accepting, that they gave up the Deserter to *Pyrrhus* (*dederint.*)

DOCEO. 1. As Geometricians do not use to prove and demonstrate all things, but demand to have some things allowed them, that they may more easily explain and make out their designs; so I demand of you, Son Mark, to grant me this, that nothing is desirable for itself alone, but that which is honest (*omnia docere.*)

2. *It remains for me to make out, that whatever in this world is of human use, was made and provided for the sake of Man (Restat, ut doceam.)*

3. *Livy, in the Consulship of C. Clodius and M. Tuditanus, was the first Man that published a Play (primus docuit) h. e. edidit, publicavit, &c.*

4. *Who has not said that Eupolis, that famous ancient Comedian, was thrown into the sea by Alcibiades, who was sailing to Sicily? Eratosthenes confutes this; for he brings several Comedies that Eupolis published after that time (docuerit.)*

5. *When Euripides brought upon the Stage his Play Orestes, Socrates is said to have desired the three first Verses to be repeated again (doceret.) Sic partes suas discere histrio.*

6. *Claudius Cæsar, in memory of his Brother, who he was careful to celebrate upon all occasions, ordered, among other things, a Greek Comedy to be set forth, and acted (docuit.)*

DOCUMENTUM. 1. *Do you not see what a hard shift Barrus makes to live? A notable caution to Men, not to squander away their Estates (magnum documentum.)*

2. *With what face, O ye Romans, can ye desire that we should prefer your friendship before that of the Carthaginians, since the Saguntines that did so, have been more cruelly betrayed, by you their Allies, than destroyed by their Enemies the Carthaginians? My advice is, that ye seek Confederates, where the calamity and misery of Saguntum is not known. The ruins of Saguntum will be, as a mournful, so a notable warning to the Spanish Nations, not to confide in the protection or confederacy of the Romans (sicut lugubre, ita insigne documentum Sagunti ruinae.*

3. *He*

3. He obtained the Empire with more credit than he held it; though he gave many proofs of an extraordinary Prince (*documenta.*)

4. All places round about us are full of Confederates. They assist, and will assist us with arms, men, horses, provisions. *This proof of their fidelity they have already given in our adversity (id jam fidei documentum)*

DOLEO. 1. This I confess would be very true, if there was no Evil, *but pain*: But that is so far from being the greatest Evil, that, if we may credit some of the chief Philosophers, it is no Evil at all (*nisi dolere.*)

DOMINATIO. 1. The Dictatorship was granted, but as necessity required, and for some time only, The authority of the Decemvirate continued also but two Years. The Consular Power of the military Tribunes remained in force but for a little space. *Neither was the arbitrary Dominion of Cinna, or that of Sulla, of any long continuance (Non Cinnae, non Sullae longa dominatio.*

DOMUS. 1. All of every Sect agree in this: Peripatetick, Academicks, Stoicks, Cynicks (*ex omni domo*) h. e. *familia, disciplina, secta.*

DONO. 1. You prevailed with yourself to lay aside and give up your own quarrels and resentments for the sake of the publick Good: and will you be brought to cherish and confirm other men's disputes against the Publick (*ut reip. donares?*)

2. By the entreaties and prayers of Mucia he was at last prevailed upon; and pardoned the Husband for the sake of the Wife (*donavit uxori virum.*)

3. Despise death, and all things that lead to death, are despised: whether they are wars, or
H 2 wrecks,

wrecks, or the bitings of wild beasts, or the sudden ruins of buildings. These things no diligence can shun, no happiness gives a security to, or an exemption from (*donat*) h. e. *mortalibus eorum gratiam facit, neque efficit, ut illa ne sint, vel superveniant.* Gronov.

DUBITATIO. 1. Dionysius took away without scruple, all the little golden images of the Goddesses *Victoria*, the cups and the coronets, which the Statues held in their hands stretched out; crying, he did not take, but receive them: For it were foolishness to refuse what is held out and given by them, to whom we pray for favours (*sine dubitatione tollebat.*)

DUBITO. 1. The second, the thirteenth, and the sixteenth Legion, took the Oath of Fidelity without the least demur. The Fourteenth paused a little upon the matter (*paulum dubitaverant.*)

2. It being determined, that fight they must, they next debated, whether it was more fit that the Emperor should appear personally in the field, or withdraw into some place of safety (*dubitavere.*)

3. Is it not a shame, that Philosophers should doubt about these things, which even Country People do not doubt about (*hec dubitare?*)

4. It remains, that we consider this, which rather killed *Sextus Roscius*: he to whom, by his death, an Estate came, or he to whom, beggary: he that was poor before, or he that afterwards became most indigent (*ut hoc dubitemus.*)

Duco. 1. *Marius* being dispatched to Rome by *Q. Metellus*, whose Lieutenant he was, accused his General to the People, of protracting the war: and told them, that if they would but chuse him Consul, they should soon have *Jugurtha* dead or alive.

alive, delivered into their hands (*criminatus est bellum ducere.*)

2. After this, they consulted about the honours which were to be rendered to the deceased; and the chief on which they insisted were, that *the Funeral State should march through the Triumphal Gate* (*portâ triumphali duceretur funus.*)

3. Long since, Catiline, thou shouldest have been led, by the Consul's order, to Execution: upon thine own head should have been turned that destruction, which thou hast been so long contriving against all of us (*Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci, &c. jampridem oportebat.*) *Propriè de condemnatis, addiētis, &c.*

4. The Man endeavouring to catch the Fly, gave himself a sound cuff (*alāpam sibi duxit.*) *Quintilianus: Colaphum tibi ducam, et formulam scribam, quod durum caput babeas.*

DUM. 1. Repeat me I pray those words again, for I do not well understand what you mean by them (*Itera dum mibi.*)

DUNTAXAT. 1. All People do not bring to a good intention, the same strength, the same abilities, the same fortune, which governs the events at least of even the best projects (*duntaxat exitus*) *h. e. si non alia, certè exitus. Ita Seneca, Justinus, Suetonius. Sed sibi habeant.*

E.

E A. 1. His design was to turn his Forces on that side, where Fortune gave the advantage (*eâ inclinare, quâ.*)

H 3

EFFERO.

118 *The peculiar Use and Signification*

EFFERO. 1. But why do I detain you with many words? *She is carried out. We move. We come to the Sepulchre. She is laid upon the Pile. We weep* (*effertur. imus.*) *Efferi propriè dicuntur cadavera mortuorum: Et ire propriè ad exequias.* Donatus.

EFFICIO. 1. *Clitipho will discover himself, before I have got the Money* (*effecero h. c. inventum reddidero.*)

2. *Let this at least be looked upon as clearly proved, That when several Duties come into competition, those should take place before any others, which relate to the maintenance of human society* (*Hoc quidem effectum sit.*)

EGRESSUS, US, VI. 1. No ominous presage could ever deter *Cæsar* from the prosecution of his designs. The Victim that run away as it was going to be sacrificed, was not sufficient to retard his expedition against *Scipio* and *Juba*; and though he fell down at his landing, yet he turned the omen to good, crying out, *Now I have thee fast Afric* (*in egressu navis.*) *Propriè. Sic è navi egredi. mare ingredi, &c.*

ELEVO. 1. The Philosophers *disparage, and talk slightly of glory*; and yet they set their names to the very books, they write against glory (*elevant.*) *Phædrus de Vulpe uvam appetente:*

*Qui facere quæ non possunt, verbis elevant,
Adscribere hoc debebunt exemplum sibi.*

2. There is nothing that so much blunts and extenuates discontent, as the consideration that there is nothing but may befall us (*elevetque.*)

3. It is not my custom in pleading, to dilate upon what is in itself evident; for perspicuity is weakened by argumentation: Nor yet, though I did
thus

thus at the Bar, would it follow, that I was to use it likewise in this philosophical accuracy of speech (*argumentatione elevatur.*)

ELIGO. 1. How many, and how bitter, are the stumps and fibres of Discontent! which, when the Body itself is come down, *must all be picked out* (*eligendæ sunt.*)

2. I have read of a certain bird, called *Platalea*, that lives by watching such fowls as dive into the water. For when they have ducked and caught a fish, he flies to them, presses their head with his beak, till they let fall their prey, and then seizes upon it himself. It is further written of this bird, that he uses to fill himself with shells, and, when concocted by the heat of his stomach, to cast them up again, *and thus to extract out of them matter of nourishment* (*atque ita eligere ex iis.*)

ELUCEO. 1. The reason why we Academicks dispute against every thing, is, because what is probable *could not appear clearly*, without comparing the arguments on either side of the question (*elucere non possent.*)

EMANCIPIO. 1. Now, Woman, I quit all right to myself, and transfer it to you: I am yours, all my labour and service I surrender up to you (*me tibi emancipio.*)

2. Old Age is then honourable, if it defends itself, if it maintains its own right, *if it be turned over to no one from out of its own mastery* (*si nimini emancipata est.*)

EMERGO. 1. As soon as he was got out of the Fens, after the loss of many men and horses, in the first dry ground he came to, he pitched his Camp (*de paludibus emerisset*) *se nimirum.*

2. Though the Laws be sunk under water by the power of any one, though liberty be over-awed and frightened, yet *they recover, and rise up again at last* (*emergunt.*) *Translatè item* Lucretius Lib. 2.

Noctes atque dies niti præstantè labore

Ad summas emergere opes, rerumque poliri.

Propriè Ovidius: Met. 3. 683.

Undique dant saltus; multaque aspergine rorant:

Emerguntque iterum: redeuntque sub æquora rursus:

EN UNQUAM. 1. What vows have been made by every one in particular, and all in general? How often have these words been heard in Assemblies: *Will ever that Day come, when we shall see Italy in the enjoyment of a firm Peace* (*En unquam ille dies?*) *Formula vehementer optantium.* Virg. Ecl. 1. v. 68.

En unquam patrios longo post tempore fines,

Pauperis et tuguri congestum cespitem culmen,

Post aliquot, mea regna, videns mirabor aristas?

Idem. Ec. 7. v. 7.

————— *En erit unquam*

Ille dies, mihi cum liceat tua dicere facta?

ENECO. 1. Perhaps you will say, they are few indeed, vigorous in mind and body. Images they are, nay, shadows of men: *starved with hunger and cold, eat up with filth and nastiness, bruised and battered amongst rocks and cliffs: their nerves shrunk and stiff with snow, their limbs parched with frost, their arms shattered and broke, their horses lame and weak* (*fame, frigore, illuvie, squalore cuncti.*)

EO. 1. Refuse to supply him with money, *immediately he will have recourse to that, by which he perceives he can most work upon you, and threaten to leave you* (*ibit ad illud illico.*)

EO.

Eò. 1. I am sure my Son will be extremely concerned when he comes to know the matter. For this reason I am desirous that he return home before him (Eò) Ter Phor. 4. 6.

Istoc de nomine

*Eò perperam olim dixi, ne vos forte imprudentes
foris*

Effutiretis, &c.

2. I wish *Phormio* had never thought of giving me such Counsel, nor drove me upon that, which is the foundation of all my misery (*ed impulisset, quod.*)

3. When the time for the show was come, and their minds and eyes were intent upon it; then, as was agreed, arose an uproar; and, upon a signal giden, the youths of *Rome* run up and down, to force away the Virgins *deditæque ed mentes cum oculis erant.*)

EODEM. 1. *Numitor* having heard they were Twin-Brothers, by comparing both their age, and their very genius, which was by no means servile, was touched in his thoughts with the memory of his Sister's children; and by making exact enquiry, came so far as almost to own *Remus* (*eodem pervenit.*)

2. As for the causes assigned by *Cleanthes*, they shall be taken notice of, when I discourse touching the providence of the Gods. Thither will I likewise remit what you said *Chrysippus* maintained (*Eodemque illa etiam differemus, quæ*) h. e. *in eam partem sermonis, uti mox sequitur.*

3. I say the Night before last, you came to the House of *Marcus Lecca*: That many Abettors of your fury and treachery had their meeting there also (*convenisse eodem complures, &c.*)

ERGÒ.

ERGÔ. 1. By his conduct the Barbarians were cut off at *Platea*, and upon the account of that Victory he presented a Tripod to *Apollo* (*ejusque victoriae ergô.*)

ERIPIO. 1. Seeing, Countrymen, that a thanksgiving is voted before all the Images; solemnize those Days with your Wives and Children: for many Honours have been justly, and of due, given to the immortal Gods, but in truth none ever more justly. *For you have been rescued from most cruel and miserable destruction, and rescued without Slaughter, without Blood, without Army, without Fighting (Erepti enim estis ex miserrimo ac crudelissimo interitu, et erepti, &c.)*

Note, Men accused ate elegantly said *eripi*, when contrary to Justice they are acquitted either by force, or by the authority and interest of great Men.

ERUMPO. 1. The Enemy was deceitful, and only watched a fit opportunity to break the Truce. Within a very few days after, when our Soldiers were grown remiss, when several were dispersed, others laid down to rest themselves; and all the Arms lain up, *they sally forth out of the Town Gates, and set fire to our Works (portis se foras erumpant.)*

ET. 1. I am mightily obliged to the Sun and Moon, and yet they do not rise for me alone (*et*) *h. e. et tamen. Idem valet atque. Teren. Adel. 1. 1.*

ETIAM 1. I myself also, upon my Son's account, go to the burial, as yet suspecting no harm (*etiam.*)

ETSI. 1. You see, Countrymen, the State, and all your Lives, your Estates, Wives, and Children,

dren, and this feat of the most renowned Empire, this Day by the peculiar love of the immortal Gods towards you; by my labours, counsels, and dangers, rescued you from the very jaws of Destruction, and restored to you. *Now if those Days wherein we are delivered, are no less delightful and remarkable to us, than those whereon we are born; because the joy of our being preserved is certain, the condition whereunto we are born, uncertain, and since we have raised Romulus, the founder of this City, to the immortal Gods: he sure, that has thus preserved this City, has reason to find some esteem with your Posterity (Et si non minus jucundi atque illustres sunt ii dies, quibus conservamur.) Et si ponitur pro, quod si.*

Ex. 1. *Poplicola endeavoured with the greatest earnestness to encrease the liberty of the People (ex summo studio.)*

EXANTIO. 1. There was some Power which had an especial providence over man: nor would it beget or breed up such a Being, as *after it had with pain run through, and overcome all sorts of Labours and Distresses, should then fall into the eternal evil of Death (cum exantlavisset omnes labores.)*

EXCELLENS. 1. Virtue, as we all confess, possesses the highest, and *most exalted seat in Man (maximè excellentem.)*

2. Great part of the Towns of that Province are fortified with Mountains, and built upon places *high by Nature (naturâ excellentibus.)*

EXCEPTO. 1. As Old-Age follows youth, so Death Old-Age. He refuses to live, who is unwilling to die. For Life was given *with the condition*

dition of taking Death along with it (*cum exceptione mortis.*)

EXCIPIO. 1. Tullus Hostilius is the immediate Successor of Pompilius Numa: to whom the Kingdom was freely given in honour of his Virtue (*excipit.*)

2. The next Day, Petreius went privately out with a small party of Horse to take a view of the Country; and Cæsar also detached another for the same purpose, under the command of Decidius Saxo. Both returned the same account, that for five Miles together the Country was open and champaign: but after that, rough and mountainous (*inde excipere loca aspera et montuosa.*)

3. As Cæbrias, upon his quick dispatch of Affairs, got the favour of the King in a high degree, so he no less incurred the envy of the Court; when he alone was more esteemed than all of them together (*non minorem invidiam, &c. excipit.*)

4. No Man was so drowsy as to close his Eyes that night; every one impatiently expecting the issue of this Affair, and attending the fate of the Corfinians, Domitius, Lentulus, and the rest, and what would be the final Event of each (*qui quosque eventus exciperet.*)

5. Callicrates himself takes this part to act, and arms himself with the unwariness of his Friend (*excipit has partes.*)

EXCITO. 1. He erected a new Chapel in the Capitol to Guardian Jupiter, and a Forum, which is now called Norva's Forum (*excitavit.*)

EXCURIO. 1. As long as reason holds the Reins, the Passions obey. When the Passions come into possession, they throw off Reason (*excitantur*) *tanquam aurigam ex curru.*

EXEO. 1. *Hirtius, Balbus, and Oppius wrote to Cæsar, to advise him to land at Ostia (exire) è na-vi scilicet.*

EXEQUOR. 1. *Amp. Go on with your Story. Al. After that you bathed. Amp. What next? Al. Went to Supper: then to bed (Perge exequi) h. e. porro dicere: rem, ut gesta est, ordine enarrare.*

2. *Contumely is a lesser injury, which we may complain of rather, than revenge (exequi) h. e. vindicare, ulcisci.*

EXHAURIO. 1. *O happy State, if it could throw out this Sink of the Town? In truth, upon the draining off Catiline alone, the State seems to me much eased, and on the mending hand (uno membercule Catilina exhausto.)*

EXIGO. 1. *The hopes of a great Prize of Pearls drew Cæsar into Great Britain, the weight of which he used to try in his Hand, and compare them one with another (sua manu exigere.) Exigere propriè est pondus rei alicujus lance explorare.*

2. *Next to the immortal Gods, he paid the greatest honour to those Commanders, who by their valour raised the Roman Empire to so great a height. Therefore he repaired their publick Works, and dedicated their Statues in both the Porticos of his Forum. And this he declared by an Edict, he did, that both himself, whilst he was living, and his Successors might be tried, and weighed by their Pattern (ad illorum exemplar exigentur.)*

3. *You ought to approve your own manners to your Father, not to be an overseer and censor to your Father's manners (patris exigere.) Exigere verbum est interdum potestatis, et præpositorum negotio. ut rite ac diligenter fiat.*

EXIMO.

EXIMO 1. *Alexander on the sixth Day being speechless, took his Ring from his Finger, and delivered it to Perdiccas (exemptum digito.)* Hör. Epist. 22.

Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una?

2. *Vespasian dreamed, that his own, and the felicity of his Family should commence upon the pulling out of one of Nero's Teeth; and it so fell out, that the next day coming into the Palace, he met the Surgeon who shewed him the Tooth which he had just before drawn (tantum quod exemptum.) tantum quod, pro, commodum ante, aut, pauxillum ante, imitandi auctor non sim.*

3. Old-Age presses behind, and objects to us years spent in vain studies. Let us make so much the more haste, and by our labour repair the losses of our youth, *that has been taken off from business, and ill-employed (malæ exemptæ) h. e. optimis studiis abstractæ, et vanis traductæ.*

EXINDE. 1. She commands all her Subjects to wear the same habit: which fashion the whole Nation *has continued ever since (exinde, &c. tenet)*

EXPECTO. 1. They are both with him: him the love: but my death *they impatiently long for to be sure (expectant scilicet)*

2. A Father having objected to his Son, *that he waited for his Death:* indeed Sir, says he, I do not wait for it. Upon which the Father, nay, but I desire you may wait for it (*quod mortem suam expectaret*)

3. If Fortune has taken from a Man his Estate, or injustice forced it from him, however as long as his Reputation is entire, his Integrity easily comforts his Poverty. An other, marked either with ignominy, or cast in a dishonest Suit, keeps
his

his Estate at least, *does not*, which is a most wretched thing, *look for his support from another's wealth*: he has this however to bear him up in his miseries. But he whose Goods are sold, whose Fortune is with disgrace subjected to the publick Crier, is not only turned out of the number of the living, but, if possible, sent away even below the dead (*alterius opus non expectat*) h. e. *ex opibus alterius vitam tueri ac sustentare nullus cogitur.*

EXPEDIO. 1. *I had scarce disengaged my Affections that were hampered in that amour, and removed them to Philumena, when lo, a new thing is started to force me violently from her too* (*animum impeditum expediui.*)

2. *Now will I lay down the rites and customs of each Nation in particular, and how they differ* (*expediam.*) h. e. *explicabo, exponam.*

3. Being taken Prisoner by the Pirates, he immediately dispatched away his Fellow-Travelers, and most of his Retinue, *to raise Money for his ransom* (*ad expediendas pecunias, quibus, &c.*

4. The Vitellian Party *provide themselves with Hurdles and all Instruments necessary and usual to cover their Men in their approaches to the City, and secure the Miners from the Enemy; the besieged get together sharp Stakes, and large Timber, huge Stones and massy weights of Lead and Brasses to break through their Works, burst their Coverts, and crush those to pieces, who under that Protection advanced to sap the Walls* (*expediunt.*) Virg. Æn. 6. 218.

Pars calidos latices, et aëna undantia flammis

Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt.

EXPERIOR. 1. *Cæsar met with but three Checks in the whole career of his Victories: First, the loss*

loss of almost his whole Fleet upon the Coast of Britain: Secondly, the overthrow of a whole Legion before *Gergovia* in Gaul: and lastly, the insidious slaughter of his two Lieutenants, *Titurius* and *Arunculeius* (*expertus est.*)

2. Since I am conscious to myself, that this mishap cannot be charged either to my covetousness, or to any base ends, that I or my Daughter had in it; *I will have a trial at Law* (*experiar.*) *plenè, jus meum lege experiar.*

EXPERTS. 1. They have given my Goods to the People to make havock of; *that there might not be any one that had not a share in the Wickedness* (*ne quis experts sceleris esset.*)

EXPETO. 1. Though he himself escapes the punishment of his wickednesses by dying, yet *They shall be visited upon his Children and Posterity* (*expetuntur ea pœna à liberis, &c.*)

EXPLEO. 1. Go to the Women, and offer the same Oath to them: *satisfy them fully, and clear yourself of this Charge* (*exple iis animum.*)

2. Why, *Philomel*, dost thou complain of the wickedness of the *Thracian King*? That complaint *has its full completion of Years* (*annis suis expleta est.*)

EXPONO. 1. Fourteen of the Seamen were put ashore upon the Coast of *Guinea* (*in littus expositi.*)

EXPOSÇO. 1. The King kept his word to him For when *he was demanded to punishment* by the *Athenians* and *Lacedæmonians*, he would not deliver him up (*exposceretur.*) Vide DEPOSÇO.

EXPRIMO. 1. A few Days before, he *had squeezed out of one of Cæsar's servants five and twenty thousand crowns, for a stewardship which*
he

he had begged for him (*expresserat.*) Teren. Eun.

1. 1.

*Hæc verba una mehercle falsa lacrumula,
Quam, oculos terendo misere, vi vix expresserit,
Restinguet.*

EXUO. 1. He loved to exercise his liberality in those things, which might do him honour; a virtue which he retained a long time, *after he had divested himself of the rest* (*cum cæteras exueret.*)

F.

FABULA. 1. He considered *how much odious* talk he had raised, both in his own Army, and amongst the Nations he had conquered (*quantum fabularum atque invidiæ*) h. e. *quos sermones.* Sermo enim fere in sinistram partem adhibetur, ut suo loco videre est.

FABULOR. 1. I will speak loud, that he may hear what I say, and tremble the more (*fabulabor.*)

2. I am thoroughly awake, and without dreaming, tell you the pure truth (*fabulor.*)

FACIES. 1. What sort of a Man is your Saurea? L. Thin-jawed, reddish-haired, some-what paunch bellied, fierce-eyed, of a middle stature (*Quâ facie vester Saurea est?*) Facies totum corporis habitum denotat.

FACILE. 1. Without dispute the fear of losing, is greater than the pleasure of enjoying (*Facile.*)

2. The more plentifully you live, the greater interest and power you have; so much the more honest and just ought you to be (*quàm vos facillimè egitis, &c. tam maximè*) h. e. *quantò vos facilius, &c.*

3. The *Egyptians* say, there is reason to think the first Men were born in that Country, where they might be brought up in the greatest plenty (*educari facillimè.*)

4. Because I delight in these parts most, and live here with the greatest ease and satisfaction, therefore some People think I intend to come to Rome no more (*Quod in his locis facillimè sum.*)

5. Hens, and other Fowl, not only look for a quiet place to lay in; but also make holes and nests, and strew them as soft as they can, that the Eggs may be kept with all the tenderness that may be (*quam facillimè, &c. ferventur.*)

FACILIS. 1. Your Affairs and Fortunes which I am extremely concerned for, appear to me better, and in a more hopeful and prosperous condition every Day (*facilioresque*) h. e. *Latiores, magis ex sententia.* Liv. 13. 2. *Res vestrae meliores facilioresque erunt, magisque ex sententia.*

2. They were neither disposed to *Otho*, nor fond of *Vitellius*, but softened by a long peace, and ripe for slavery; ready to surrender to the first that should claim, and not at all inquisitive which side it was best to take (*faciles occupantibus.*)

FACIO. 1. Though I know, that I have authority enough, to force you to do, what I at any time command you: yet prevailed upon by a fatherly affection, I shall so order the matter, as to give way to you, nor will I cross your humour (*faciam, ut tibi concedam.*)

2. When it was the opinion of the most eminent and honourable men of the city, who upon hearing the matter, came early to my house in great number (*frequentes;*) That the Letters should be first opened by me, before they were proposed

proposed in the House; lest an alarm would be rashly given in the city; *I said I would not, but in a publick danger propound the matter just as I found it to the publick Counsel* (*negavi me esse facturum, ut de periculo publico non ad consilium publicum rem integram deferrem.*)

3. *Against our will it is, that we so often trouble your Majesty with the wrongs done by your Subjects, after a Peace so lately renewed: but as we are fully persuaded that your Majesty disapproves their being committed, so neither can we be wanting to the complaints of our People* (*Inviti facimus ut, &c. toties interpellemus.*)

4. *Ye can all bear me witness, that I have omitted nothing, that could any ways help to the cure of my Disease* (*me nihil reliqui fecisse.*)

5. *Cæsar cashiered his ninth Legion at Placentia, with ignominy and disgrace, though Pompey was still in Arms; and was not afterwards prevailed upon, without earnest and repeated applications, and Justice done upon the Offenders, to re-admit them into his service* (*missum fecit.*)

6. *If you think it convenient to undertake the protection of our People merchandising among ye; We shall take that care, that you shall be sensible from time to time, of our grateful acceptance of your kindness, as often as your Subjects shall have any dealings within our Territories, or their Ships (as it frequently happens) put into our Ports* (*nostrorum hominum apud vos mercaturam facientium.*) *sic facere medicinam, argentariam, piraticum, &c.*

7. *We call Gods and Men to witness, that we neither took up Arms against our Country, nor to create danger to others, but to secure our own Bodies from injury* (*neque quod periculum aliis faceremus.*)

8. No Remedies applied to Wounds *cause so much pain* as those that are salutary (*tam faciunt dolorem.*)

9. After the defeat of *Antiochus*, *Hannibal*, fearing lest he should be delivered up to the *Romans* (as it had certainly happened, *if he had given them an opportunity of taking him*) went into *Crete* to the *Gortynians*; that he might have time there to consider, how to dispose of himself for the future (*si sui fecisset potestatem.*)

10. If a Merchant in a storm be forced to throw his Goods over-board, whether of the two *should he chuse to cast away*, a valuable horse, or a servant that is good for nothing (*potius jacturam faciat?*)

11. Many have been found, who were ready to spend their Estates and Lives for the good of their Country; but yet would *not suffer the least diminution of their Honour* (*gloriæ jacturam ne minimam quidem facere?*)

12. The *Veterans* by their unruliness and excessive licence confounded all things, and destroyed as well those on whose side they were, as those they were against (*quam adversus quos fecerint.*)

13. The Army was inspired with new Courage, when they observed the Gods *were on their side* (*facere secum.*)

14. *Leonnatus* endeavoured to gain this Man to his interest; and not being able to do it, attempted to murder him; and so he had, but that he privately made his escape by night (*et fecisset.*) Virg. *Æn.* 2. 108.

*Sæpe fugam Danai Troja cupiêre relicta
Moliri, et longo fessi discedere bello.
Fecissentque utinam!*

15. E. Might I presume to instruct you, I would shew you such a clever way, as you would both approve of, or I am much mistaken. P. What is that? E. You will laugh at me. P. *In troth we will not (Non Ædopol faciemus.)*

16. All People hate him, that forgets a kindness; and count him that does so, injurious to themselves, because he discourages bounty and liberality, and thereby is a common Enemy to all the poorer sort (*cumque qui faciat.*)

17. Plato makes the World to be built by God (*facit*) h. e. *fingit, proponit, &c.*

18. He says that he exhibited twenty-four public Spectacles in his own name, and twenty-three more for those who were absent, or whose Abilities could not reach to the charge of them (*fecisse ludos se.*)

19. As Octavius was sacrificing to Mars, word was brought him that the Enemy had made a sudden incursion into his Borders: upon which he snatched the Entrails of the Victim out of the fire, and offered them raw to the God of Blood; entered the Battle, and returned a Conqueror (*Marti rem divina faceret.*)

20. Though we passed but very few days together, yet we had abundance of disputes, which I will send to you (*facerimus.*)

21. Romulus made up the Roman People out of various Nations (*fecit*) h. e. *congregavit, collegit, temperavit, miscuit.*

22. One Callias, who had made a great Estate out of the silver Mines, proposed to Cimon to pay his debts, if he would be divorced from his Wife, and resign her to him (*magnas pecunias ex argenti fodinis fecerat.*)

134 The peculiar Use and Signification

23. Whilst I am zealously concerned to raise as much as possible for my Children, I have wore out my life and strength in getting and scraping together (*ut quam plurimum facerem.*)

24. You will never make an Estate, Sannio: you do not know how to bait young Fellows (*facies.*)

25. May the Gods prosper you, Demea, since I see you are so hearty a well wisher to our Family (*te nostræ familiæ tam ex animo factum velle*) quicquid nempe, vel quod optamus.

26. Hence it will come to pass, that all will be unanimous, and wish one another all they desire (*invicemque sibi factum velint.*)

27. Now, Nausistrata, assist me with your service, as you did lately with your purse. N. I wish you what you desire, and will promote it to the utmost of my Power (*Factum volo*)

28. They do ill, who banish all Strangers, and forbid them the City; as Pennus did in the preceding Age, and Papius bat lately (*Malè etiam*) nempe faciunt, quod facile subintelligitur.

29. He sacrificed six Goats to Venus, and yet was not able to render her propitious to him (*eam facere, ut esset.*)

FACTITO. 1. This Man summoned before the Senate Annus Fausus, a Gentleman of Rome, and who in the time of Nero had made a Trade of informing (*delationes facitaverat.*) Ita Cicero in Bruto, qui quum tanto nomine esset, patremque optimum virum habuisset et juris peritissimum, accusationem facitaverit.

FACULTAS. 1. There was in that Town an exceeding plenty of all things necessary for the carrying on a War (*summa facultas.*)

2. You

2. You have a Leader, mindful of you, forgetful of himself; *an opportunity not always given*: you have all Ranks, all Men, all the Roman People, which in a civil case we now first behold, in one and the same mind (*quæ non semper facultas datur.*)

3. Pompey, in answer to Domitius's Letter, returned, That it was neither his desire, nor advice, that he should throw himself into Corfinium: *Wherefore, if any opportunity offered*, he would advise him to quit the Town and march to join his Army (*proinde, si qua facultas fuisset.*)

4. Afranius had plenty of all kinds of Provision; for he had laid up great quantities of Corn, often received fresh Convoys, and had Forage enough for his Cavalry. *The Bridge at Lerida furnished him with all these Conveniences*, without any danger: for the Country beyond the River, which Cæsar could not come at, was wholly untouched (*harum rerum omnium facultates, &c. pons Leridæ præbebat.*)

FALLO. 1. At that time Dionysius was in Italy, expecting the Fleet, not imagining that any of his Enemies durst venture upon him without considerable Forces, *in which thing he was mistaken* (*quæ res eum fefellit.*)

2. O miserable and unhappy Man, to think a Barbarian more faithful than his Wife! *Nor was he mistaken in it*; for he was afterwards murdered by her procurement, upon suspicion of injurious Conduct (*nec eum fefellit*) *res nimirum. negotium.*

3. *Was I mistaken in thinking*, that they were about some such design (*Nam me fefellit?*)

4. Do you remember that I should say in the Senate, on the one and twentieth of October, that on the twenty-fifth of the same Month C.

136 *The peculiar Use and Signification*

Manlius, the executioner and instrument of your Treason, would be in Arms? *Was I mistaken, Catiline, not only in a thing so great, so furious, so incredible, but, what is much more strange, in the very Day (Num me fefellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, &c.)*

5. *D.* Good Words, I beseech you. *S.* Do you jeer me? *I understand you (nihil me fallis.)*

6. The inclination and eagerness of the Soldiers *was no secret to the Generals: but they thought it more adviseable to sit still a while, and look on (nihil fefellit.)*

7. *None of these things were unknown to Vitellius's Army, partly by means of Desertions, which, in Civil Wars especially, are very frequent, and partly through the imprudence of Spies who, while they make it their business to dive into the Enemies secrets, are commonly not very sparing in disclosing their own (Nihil horum Vitellianos fallebat.)* Hor. Epist. 1. 6.

*Exilis domus est, ubi non et plura supersunt,
Et dominum fallunt, et profunt furibus.*

FAMILIA. 1. *Hecaton* in his third book of Offices, proposes this Question; Whether it be lawful for a good Man, in a time of great Scarcity, not to feed the Servants that belong to his Family (*familiam alere*)

2. There are Families of the most eminent Wits; chuse into which you will be admitted (*Familiae*) h. c. *sectæ*.

FAMILIARIS. 1. No one of those that belong to the Family shall be admitted to see these marks: but you shall see them (*horum familiarum.*)

2. *Medea*, being pursued by her Father, beheaded her Brother *Absyrtus*, then tore him
peace.

peace-meal, and scattered the Limbs about the Fields, that while he should slack his pace, to gather up the Parts, she might the better escape him, and *save herself by a domestic Family Parricide* (*familiari parricidio sibi salutem pareret.*)

FAMILIARITER. 1. He, upon the account of a little acquaintance, takes her death *with so much concern*. What would he have done, if he had been in love with her (*tam familiaritur?*)

FAS. 1. He had deflowered a vestal Virgin, and perpetrated several other crimes, *contrary to the Laws of God and Man* (*contra jus, fasque.*)

2 Inquiring of the Prisoners, why the Germans declined fighting, he was informed, that, according to the custom of their Country, the Mistresses of Families were always to decide by lot and prophecy, whether it were convenient to fight, or no, and that they declared, it was impossible for the Germans to Conquer, if they engaged before the new Moon (*eas ita dicere, Non esse fas Germanos superare. &c.*)

FATIGO. 1. We do not speak here of such as cut-throats, poison, make false Wills, rob or embezzle the public Treasures; who are not to be repressed with words and philosophical Discourses, but *to be wearied out and humbled with Chains and Imprisonment* (*fatigandi.*)

2. Sylla's Soldiers, having got the Victory, used it insolently, and left nothing to the vanquished; for prosperous Successes *break and subdue the Minds* of even wise Men: much less was it to be expected that they, whose manners were corrupt, should govern themselves in their Victory (*animos fatigant.*)

3. It

5. It was agreed to decamp from the place where they then were, and remove four Miles from *Bedriacum*, a Post so very inconvenient, that notwithstanding it was the Spring of the Year; yet *they were greatly distressed by want of Water* (*penuriâ aquæ fatigarentur.*)

FERO. 1. Since *Basilus* had desired that *M Satrius*, his Sister's Son, might bear his Name, and had appointed him his Heir; was it any ways just and reasonable, that some principal Citizens should have the Estate, and nothing come to *Satrius* but the Name (*nomen suum ferre voluisset?*)

2. *G. Æschinus* is fallen in love with another. *S.* Wretch that I am! *G.* Nor does he carry it secretly. He himself openly forced her away from a dealer in Women (*neque id occultè fert.*)

3. He choose rather to perish, if it so fortun'd, in a generous return of service to his Benefactor, than to live under the brand of Ingratitude (*si ita tulisset fortuna.*)

4. Oratory, which has been advanced among us to the highest pitch, is now, according to the course of Nature in almost all things, declining, and coming to nothing (*quod natura fert*)

5. He promised them a general Release from their Debts, the proscription of the Wealthy, Magistracies, Priesthoods, Rapines, and all other things, that War, and the wanton lawless pleasure of Conquerors, bring along with them (*quæ bellum, atque libido victorum fert*)

6. *C. Mancinus* was the first Man that spoke for that Bill which *L. Furius* and *Sex. Atilius*, by a decree of the Senate, carried and proposed to the People (*ferebant*;) which being accepted and agreed to (*acceptâ*) he himself was delivered up to the Enemies.

Note,

Note, A Legislator is then said *forte ad populum*, when he proposes a Law, and puts it among them; whence he is called *Legislator*. *Græci εἰσφ. πρὸς. dicunt, quasi afferre in medium* BUDÆUS.

7. It is the Victor's part to propose Conditions; the part of the vanquished to accept them (*ferre*.)

8. *Thymætes*, whether out of perfidiousness, or that the Trojan Destiny *so required*, moves to have the Engine lodged in the Town (*sic ferebat*.)

9. That happy Life, which was carried up, full of Italian and Syracusan Feasts, no ways agreed with me (*quæ ferebatur*.)

10. Virtue has within itself all things, that contribute to living happily (*ferunt*) h. e. pertinent. *Hoc è Platone convertit Cicero: Πάντα τὰ πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν φέροισα.*

11. I have occasion for the Money immediately. G. You shall receive it immediately (*feres*.)

12. If he has been an ill husband of his Estate or Reputation, I say nothing for him, but that he may receive what he has deserved (*quin ferat*) *tantumquam culpæ præmium, mercedem, Per ironiam dicitur.*

13. To clear yourself of all Suspicion, you said, you would go dwell with *Marcus Lepidus*; who not entertaining you, you had the Confidence to come to me, and desired that I would secure you in my House. When you had received from me also this answer, that I could by no means be safe with you under the same Roof; you took up your lodgings at your comrade's, honest *Marcus Marcellus's* (*cum a me quoque id responsum tulisset, &c.*)

15. Has not our City produced many eminent Men. None of whom could have been so eminent without the Assistance of the Gods (*tulit*.)

15. At the beginning of the Civil War, *M. Varro*, who possessed the farther Province of *Spain*, understanding how affairs went in *Italy*, and doubting the success of *Pompey's Cause*, (*diffidens Pompeianis rebus*,) used to speak very favourably of *Cæsar*: That *Pompey* having retained him for his Lieutenant, he was obliged to be faithful to him; but his private Inclinations made him wish well to the other. This was the subject of all his Discourse in public, without declaring for either side. But afterwards, when he understood *Cæsar* had full business at the siege of *Marseilles*, (*ad Massiliam distineri*) that *Petrcius* and *Afranius* were joined, he likewise began to tack about with Fortune (*Hæc omnibus ferebat sermonibus*.)

16. *Titus Vespasian* had been sent out of *Judæa* by his Father, before the Death of *Galba*. The reason he gave out for his journey was, his duty to the Emperor, and that he might recommend himself to his favour, for some advancement or mark of his esteem (*causam professionis, &c. ferebat*.)

17. Even *Philo* himself could not forbear scorning the effeminate *Epicureans*, and their luscious Pleasures (*ferre non poterat aspernari*) h. e. pati non potuit, quin aspernaretur.

18. Riches so affect, and delight a Man, as a prosperous and fair Wind does one that is at Sea (*ferens ventus*.) *Virg. Æn.* 3. 472.

*Interea classem velis aptare jubebat
Anchises, fieret vento mora ne qua ferenti.*

FIDES. 1. I then break my word, when I do not perform my promise, though all things are in the same state that they were in, when I made the promise. A change of circumstances leaves
me

me at liberty to take new measures, and discharges me from my promise (*sive liberat*) *a me cui-piam datâ nimirum, h. e. promisso.*

2. He says he will give me *Pamphyla*, if I will promise him, to have no more to do with you (*si fidem habeat*) *a me acceptam nempe, sibi a me datam, h. e. si sibi promiserô.*

FINGO. 1. Well might *Socrates* have always the same look, when there was no alteration in his Mind, by which *that is fashioned (is fingitur.)*

2. Vessels of Plate you may see among them, presented to their Embassadors and Princes; but as little valued as those made of Earth (*quàm quæ humo finguntur.*)

3. When the Embassadors brought him word that the King refused to send him aid, concealing the cause, he prepares a sudden departure (*fingit profectiorem*) *h. e. adornat, parat, molitur.*

FINIO. 1. In the Mouth is placed the Tongue bound by the Teeth (*finita.*) *Hoc verbo utuntur Veteres, pro circumscribere aliquid certis finibus et terminis: rariùs, pro finem imponere.*

FINIS. 1. It is one thing to conceal, another not to tell: nor do I conceal from you now, if I do not tell you, what the nature of the Gods is, or what the sovereign Good is (*quis sit finis bonorum.*)

2. What shall I say to the tenderness of Brutes in educating and looking to their Issue, "till such times as they are able to shift for themselves (*usque ad eum finem, dum?*)

FIGO. 1. Within a few Days after these things, *Chrysis* dies. S. O joyful News! I was always afraid of *Chrysis* (*O factum bene!*) *Ita dicebant veteres,*

veteres, ubi quid feliciter, et ex animi sententia venerat. Contrarium est, O FACTUM MALE! Catullus, Epigr. 3.

O factum male! O miselle Passer!

Tuâ nunc operâ meâ puellæ

Flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli. Sic et Benè, probè, malè narras.

2. I came to my Gentleman to tell him we wanted money, and how *it might be got*. I had scarce opened my lips, but he knew my meaning (*id fieret*) h. e. *inveniretur, compararetur*.

3. Our Friend Pompey, after a sore fit of Sickness at Naples, grew better: the Neapolitans put on Garlands: the adjacent Towns deputed Members of their own, to congratulate him in the name of their Corporations (*Pompeio, &c. melius est factum.*)

4. But let us have done with Fables, and foreign Examples, and come to *matter of fact*, and examples of our own (*ad rem factam.*)

FOEDO. 1. Seeing things in this State, he orders the Cavalry to advance: these *horribly mangle and slaughter* the Enemy's Forces (*sedant.*)

FOEDUS, A, U. M. 1. His complexion was wan and pale, *his Eyes fierce and cruel*, his gate sometimes quick, sometimes slow (*sed oculi.*)

2. If the immortal Gods are pleased to have this the Issue of my Consulship, *that I should rescue you*, my Lords, and the Roman People, from a miserable massacre, your Wives and Children, and the vestal Virgins from most violent Haling (*rexatio*) their Temples and Oratories, and this most renowned Country, *from a most execrable flame*; all Italy from War and Desolation; whatever Fortune shall be proposed to my single Person,

Person, let it fall (*ut vos, &c. ex fœdissima flamma, &c. eriperem.*)

3. At his landing, his Foot slipped: this the standers by, looked upon as an unlucky omen (*fœdus.*)

FORMA. 1. When I have by your Letters seen the model and platform of the House, I shall be able to judge what the building itself will be (*formam.*)

FORTIS. 1. *P. Quintius* has for his Adversary, in appearance *Sex. Nævius*, in reality the most eloquent Men of this Age, the sturdiest, the most accomplished of our State; who with united zeal, and utmost power, defend *Sex. Nævius*: if this be defending, to comply with another's inordinate desire, whereby he may the more easily overthrow whom he pleases, by unjust judgement (*fortissimos*) qui clientes suos magnâ constantiâ defendunt, et illorum causâ nulla non pericula subeunt, et odia quorumvis suscipiunt. Sic fortiter judicare, *Cic. pro Milone*, 8. Fortis actor, in *Orat. pro Sext.* est qui audet in Scenâ dicere, quæ multorum id se concitant offensionem et odium. Fortis amicus; qui amicorum causâ nullum discrimen refugit. *Grævius.*

FRANGO. 1. *Hercules* was mastered by pain, even at that time when he was acquiring immortality by his very death (*dolore frangebatur*)

2. If *Plato* alledged no reason for this his opinion (see what a difference I have for him,) yet he would stagger me with his bare authority (*me frangeret.*)

FRAUS. 1. What is it to act knavishly, unless this be so to draw a Man wilfully and designedly into the greatest Mischief (*in maximam fraudem?*)

2. The

2. The Senate declares him an Enemy : they appoint his Accomplices a day, before which they might *with impunity* lay down their Arms (*sine fraude.*) *Fraus etiam pro noxia, sive culpa accipitur.*

FREQUENS. 1. Let a Man have health, riches, many images of Ancestors, a crowded Court yard ; yet if he be an ill Man, you will dislike him (*frequens atrium*) *clientibus, et salutatoribus.*

FREQUENTER. 1. The Parrot, that *Eastern* mimick, is dead. O ye birds, attend her Funeral in full bodies (*frequenter.*) *κατὰ πλῆθος. en troupes, en corps.*

FREQUENTIA. 1. Those who were counted and furnished the Wise, as *Cato*, and *Laelius*, and particularly the famous Seven, were not truly and perfectly wise ; but by frequently practising the middle ordinary Duties, got a sort of shew and resemblance of true Wisdom (*ex meliorum officiorum frequentia.*)

FREQUENTO. 1. I see the Commissioners of the Treasury. and all the Clerks, have flocked hither to defend the State, *whom this Day having casually drawn in great numbers to the Treasury*, I see to be turned from the business of Money to the common safety (*quos cum casu hic dies ad ararium frequentasset*) *h. e. frequentes adduxisset, aggregasset.* Plautus Cistell. 1. 1. *Pol istoc quidem nos pretio (prandio nimirum) est facile frequentare tibi : h. e. efficere ut ad te frequenter veniamus.*

2. They took their opportunity, when *Pacarius* was bathing, and his *Retinue* being stepped aside, surprised him, and killed him (*digressus qui eum frequentabant.*)

FRUOR.

FRUOR. 1. Are we come hither to behold the conflagration of our Confederates houses, as a thing to delight and feed our Eyes with (*ut rem fruentem oculis?*)

FRUCTUS. 1. Some come to see him out of hatred, to delight their Eyes with his calamity; others, upon the account of friendship, that formerly had been betwixt them, to comfort him in his Adversity (*ut fructum oculis ex ejus casu caperent.*)

FRUGI. Note. The Greeks call *frugi homines*, that is, Men of honesty and integrity, *χρησιμους*, useful only: but the word *frugalitas* is of a larger extent; for it is all sorts of Abstinence, all sorts of Innocence; otherwise *Lucius Piso* had not been surnamed *Frugi*. Cic *Frugi opponitur τῷ nequam.*

1. G. What you ordered is done, Demea. D. Thou art a careful honest Fellow (*Frugi es.*) Servis ac libertis vox hæc propriè tribuiter.

FUGA. 1. Do you make any scruple to commit that life of yours, rescued from many due and well-deserved Punishments, to exile and solitude? Move it, say you, in the House, for that is your request; and if the Senate shall vote you must be banished, you say, you will submit. I will not move it, which is a thing goes much against (*quod abborret a*) my Disposition; and yet I will so order the matter, that you may understand the Sense of the House concerning you (*fugæ solitudinique mandare.*)

FUGIO. 1. The Carthaginians, to whom he was sent by the Tyrant, honoured him highly; inso-much, that they never had any Grecian in more Admiration. Nor, indeed, was Dionysius ignorant of these things; for he was sensible what an orna-

ment he was to him (*neque verò hæc Dionysium fugiebant.*)

2. If a Man be selling Wine that will not keep, and he knows it, is he bound to tell this? Diogenes thinks there is no necessity for it: Antipater takes it to be the Duty of an honest Man (*vinum fugiens vendat sciens.*)

FUTILIS. 1. For me to have trusted all that is dear to me, to a weak shallow Servant (*futili*) h. e. levi. *A vase quod futile dicitur, acuto fundo, et patulo ore, eoque inhiabile.*

G.

GERO. 1. Having continual News brought him of the ill success of Darius, he exhorted the Commanders of the Bridge not to let slip an opportunity, which Fortune had put into their Hands, of freeing all-Greece (*malè rem gerere Darium.*)

2. I Caius Cæsar, the Achiever of such mighty things, had been condemned by the Senate, had I not begged the assistance of my Army (*Tantis rebus gestis Caius Cæsar.*)

3. The Managers of State-affairs lie much more open to the assaults of Passions, than those that spend their Days in privacy, and retirement (*Qui Remp. gerunt.*)

4. For how slight Offences do Children keep up Quarrels one with another? What is the reason of it? Because they have a weak Mind that governs them (*gerunt.*)

GESTITO. 1. Mer. Some Voice flies this way. So. It seems then, I have a winged Voice (*gestito.*)

GLADIATOR.

GLADIATOR. 1. He behaved himself so rudely at the Gladiator-Sports, that he was not only hissed, but at last beat (*Gladiatoribus*) h. e. *cum ludi gladiatorii derentur, exhiberentur. Sic comitiis, pro, dum comitia haberentur: circensibus, pro quum Circenses darentur: censu, quando census agitur. Vide Gronovsum de Pec. Vet. Lib. 4, C. 1.*

GRASSOR. 1. With what cruelty, the authority of this Edict *has raged* against a needy and harmless People? we make no question but that you have been already informed (*grassata sit.*)

GRATIA. 1. These Counsels of yours are much, as if a Physician, having a Patient, who might be recovered out of hand, if he would resolutely suffer himself to be cured, should *be gratifying him with something to eat or drink for the present* make his Disease long and peradventure incurable (*cibi gratiâ presentis aut potionis.*)

2. He gave those leave to return their Horses, who being above thirty-five Years of Age, were unwilling to retain them longer (*equi reddendi gratiam fecit eis, &c.*)

3. Fools think it a weakness not to requite those, that injure us, in their kind (*gratiam referre*) *parem nimirum.*

4. But what shall I say! they are the fifth and the twentieth Legion which have revolted; the one of them, enrolled by the hand of Tiberius himself; and the other, the constant Companion of his Victories, and enriched by his bounties. You make your General, in return, a glorious acknowledgement of his favours (*Egregiam duci vestro gratiam refertis.*)

GRATIFICOR. 1. They that gratify any one in a thing which is really a prejudice to him, are so

far from being kind and obliging, that they ought to be accounted the most pernicious flatterers (*gratificantur culpam, quod*.)

GRATULATIO. 1. Death, with which perhaps they menace me, is appointed for all; but so great a praise of Life, as you by your Acts have honoured me with, no one has attained to: For ye have voted to all others always a publick Thanksgiving for having well served, but to me alone for having preserved the State (*gratulationem decrevistis.*)

GRATULOR. 1. Cease, Wife, stunning the Gods with returning them thanks, that you have found your Daughter, unless you judge of them by your own nature, that they understand nothing unless it be repeated a hundred times over (*gratulando.*)

GRATUS. 1. I and my Father have deserved well of you, and your Republick; but it was never my Father's custom, to upbraid good Men with the good he did them. He thinks you have a grateful sense of it, and that he has reason to do ye the kindnesses he does (*id sibi gratum esse a vobis*) h. e. *à vestra parte*

2. I am glad if I have done, or do any thing that pleases you; and I am obliged to you, for having resented it kindly (*id adversum te gratum fuisse.*)

GRAVIS. 1. It is my opinion, that if Plato had taken to the Bar, he would have proved a most powerful and copious Orator (*gravissimus.*)
Gravis in hac notione videtur respondere Græco δεινός.

HABEO.

H.

HABEO. 1. I am come to intreat your friendship, which, if I may obtain, you shall find me as good a friend, as your Father did a brave Enemy (*non minus me bonum amicum habebis.*)

2. The slain he burnt, his prisoners he used tenderly, and sent them home without ransom (*indulgenter habuit.*)

3. No one thinks the injuries he receives small; many have taken them more heinously than is reasonable (*gravius æquo habuere.*)

4. If you had not promised me your assistance, and been obliged to defend me, I should take it less ill, and think myself less injured (*minus ægrè habeam.*)

5. The Trojans, as I have been informed, built and inhabited first the City of Rome (*habuere.*) Ita Cicero, Epist. ad Fam. Lib. 7. Epist. 6. *Quæ Corinthum, arcem altam, habebant matronæ opulentæ.*

6. D. Periphanes they say lives somewhere hereabouts. P. Certainly I must know that Woman. Is it she that I imagine or no (*dictus est habere.*)

7. They levelled Mountains; they built upon the Sea. Riches that they might have made a creditable use of, they scandalously abused (*quas honestè habere licebat.*)

8. I resolved to spend the remaining part of my Life, far from public Business, the State-affairs (*reliquam ætatem habere*) h. e. agere.

9. Let us go to your House, and there spend this Day merrily (*habemus*) h. e. sumamus, ut loquitur Terentius

10. Be persuaded of this at least as a certain Truth, that, unless the Soul is cured (which can

150 *The peculiar Use and Signification*

never be done without Philosophy) there will be no end of our miseries (*Illud quidem sic habeto*)

11. A poor Man, though he cannot requite an obligation, can acknowledge it at least (*habere certe.*)

12. *What equity is there in this, that, when Estates have been held for a great many Years, or perhaps ages, the rightful owners should be thrust out of them, and others, that never had any, come and possess them* (*Quam habet equitatem, ut, &c.*)

13. *This thing seems to carry injustice with it, if you command it: Yet let it be resolved, if it be your will and pleasure* (*habere videtur, &c. iniquitatem*)

14. *He governed Sicily and Sardinia by Deputies* (*habuit*) h. e. *tenuit, rexit.* Tac. Ann. Lib. 1. Cap. 1. *Urbem Romam à principio reges habuere.*

15. *I have a mind to take this occasion to relate, after what manner our Ancesters managed the Republick, and how great they left it; how it changed by degrees, and from the best and most virtuous, became the worst and most scandalous* (*quo modo Remp. habuerint*) h. e. *administrarint, gubernarint.*

16. *It is the way of our Sect to pursue what has the greatest appearance of Truth; for beyond probabilities we are not able to advance* (*non habemus.*)

17. *I cannot conceive what can be a greater profit, in the imagination of the vulgar, than that of being a King: on the other side, when I consider the real Truth of the Thing, I find nothing more unprofitable to him, that has arrived at it unjustly* (*Non habeo, ad vulgi opinionem, quæ major, &c.*)

18. For

18. For these singular favours, I thought I should be as dear to you, as if I had been your Father, *nor was I mistaken in this (neque ea res falsum me habuit.)* h. c. *sefellit.*

19. The greatest number came out of curiosity, to contemplate his form, and to know what sort of a Man he was, whom they had so long feared, and in whose destruction *they had placed all their hopes of Victory (positam habuissent.)*

20. Those that were her humble servants, carried my Son also with them to bear them company. I immediately said with myself: he is certainly taken: *he has it (habet) vulnus nempe. Proprie dicitur de gladiatoribus: quia prius aliis videtur, quam ipsi sentiant, se percussos.* Donatus.

21. *Ino*, Cadmus's Daughter, named by the Greeks *Leucothea*, is termed by the Romans *Matuta (habetur.)*

22. In the room of modesty, truth and integrity, succeeded frauds, cheats, and violence, with a cursed desire *of being rich (habendi.)*

23. *Marseilles* is fortified almost on three several sides by the Sea. The remaining fourth part is all the Access it has by Land. Part of this Avenue, that leads to the Tower, being equally fortified by nature, and a very deep Ditch, *requires a long and difficult Siege to take it (longam et difficilem habet oppugnationem.)*

24. Hands were given to Elephants, because *the bulk of their Bodies made it difficult for them to come to their Food (propter magnitudinem corporis difficiles aditus habebant.)*

25. This is all I had to deliver concerning the nature of the Gods; not to the intent of destroying it, but only of letting you see how obscure

it was, and how difficult to be explained (*et quam difficiles explicatus haberet.*)

26. That was the fortieth Year of Cæcina's Sol-diery, either as a private Soldier, or a Commander. In which time having had trial both of prosperous and adverse Fortune, he was become intrepid *Quadragesimum id stipendium Cæcina parendi, aut imperitandi habebat.*)

27. Having lost all their Vessels, they who escaped the slaughter, neither knew whither to fly, nor how to defend their towns against Cæsar (*neque quemadmodum, &c. habebant*)

28. The Civil War between Pompey and Cæsar fell out, in about the sixtieth Year of his Age (*cum haberet annos circiter sexaginta.*)

29. It is very observable, that the desire of power manifestly gathered strength, and exerted itself more vigorously, in proportion as the Empire itself grew greater. While our Territories were strait, Men were well contented to stand upon the level with their Neighbours, but when by vanquishing rival States or Kings, opportunity was giving for enlarging Men's desires; then first Contentions broke out between the Senate and Commonalty (*æqualitas facile habebatur.*)

30. The splendor of riches and beauty is perishing and frail; the possession of Virtue is glorious and eternal (*virtus clara æternaque habetur.*)

HACTENUS. 1. It is well if a Man can enhance that credit and reputation he has got, by the splendor of his House; but he must not depend upon his House alone for it: for the Master ought to bring honour to his fine Seat, and not the fine Seat bring honour to its Master. And so much for this Head (*Atque hæc quidem hætenus.*)

HÆREO.

HÆRIO. 1. All the while he was in affliction for the loss of my Daughter, Cornelius was perpetually with me (*mibi assiduus hæsit.*) vox de iis qui comitantur, prosequuntur, cum aliquo multum sunt.

2. P. Marry your Son as soon as you can. R. I like your advice ; for I hear he is entangled in love with a Musick Girl (*in amorem hædere apud, &c.*)

Hic. 1. Commend and imitate him, that is not unwilling to die in his youth, when it is a pleasure to live. For what Virtue is it, to go out, when you are turned out? Yet there is even in this a Virtue (*tamen est et hic.*)

2. Our common discourse I would have to be such, as that wherein the followers of Socrates excel; easy, and good-natured, without any stubbornness or stiffness in opinion: Let it be seasoned with mirth and pleasantness; and not be too tedious, pert, and assuming, as though it had a right to the attention of the hearer (*Sit hic sermo, in quo.*)

3. The Capital also was built with square Stone, a Work to be admired even in the present grandeur of the City (*vel in hac magnificentia urbis.*)

4. Was this the reason of those frequent Journies, and long Stays at Lemnos? Was this the reason of the low price of Corn that made our Rents fall (*hæcine erant itiones*) h. e. hinc, ex hac causa? Terent. And. 1. 1. 99.

Hinc illæ lacrymæ : hæc illa est misericordia.

5. In the first place I tell you: this that you think to be, is not a true marriage (*quas credis esse has.*) Perversè satis.

6. Cæsar being apprised of their intention, marched his Army into the Confines of Cassivellanus, towards the Thames: which River is only fordable

fordable in one place, and that with difficulty (pedibus, atque hoc ægre, transiri potest.)

HINC. 1. I will endeavour to get the Money of this Man, from whom I intended at first (*hinc, unde.*)

HOMO. 1. Can you think I have common sense? I was out. You must come back again to the Portico. This is much the nearer way, and easier to hit (*Censen' hominem me esse?*)

2. If you were a Man of Sense, you would let your Son do these things now, rather than at an age, when they will less become him (*Si esses homo.*) *Hominem quæro, notum est apud Phædrum.*

3. If he could withdraw himself all of a sudden from one, that he had been acquainted with so many Years, I should not reckon him one of human passions (*hominem.*)

4. Patroclus would carry Eurypylus in, rest him upon a Pallat, and get his Wounds dressed for him, if at least he had any humanity in him (*si quidem homo esset.*)

5. Injustice has oftentimes no other cause but fear. But generally speaking, Men set upon doing wrong, that they may thereby compass such things, as they have a strong desire for (*Maximum autem partem ad injuriam faciendam aggrediuntur.*)

6. Shall I, says a Man, be turned out of my Father's and Grand-father's Estate (*inquit*) *nempe homo.*

HUC. 1. In this, they lodge select numbers of Men, and load the Machine with armed Soldiers (*huc.*)

J.

JACEO. 1. Poetry lay disregarded, and found no Countenance among the Romans for some ages (*jacuit.*)

JACTO. 1. I have a love for *Curio*. For *Pompey* I could even die. But nothing is dearer to me than the Republick, in which you do not much busy yourself (*tu non valde te jactus.*)

2. The Tribunes of the People held a common Consultation with the *Prætors*, about fixing the value and rate of Money. For in those times the Coin was shifted about in such an unsettled manner, that a Man could not know for certain. what he was worth (*jaclabatur sic.*)

JACTURA. 1. The whole Continent of *Gaul* is divided into two Factions. On *Cæsar's* first Arrival there, the *Ædui* were the chief of one, the *Sequani* of the other party; but these finding themselves no equal match for the *Ædui*, (who from all Antiquity bore the greatest sway in *Gaul*,) prayed assistance of *Ariovistus* and the *Germans*, whom by considerable presents, and great promises, they had drawn over to them (*ad se magnis jacturis, pollicitationibusque perduxerant*)

2. *Aristotle* is amazed at those chargeable Donations, and infinite Expences, that are made to carefs and please the People (*in his immanibus jacturis.*)

3. No one found fault with *M. Scius*, for selling Corn at a very easy rate, in a time of scarcity; for he got himself free from a great and inveterate hatred of the People, by a charge which

156 *The peculiar Use and Signification*

which was neither dishonest, nor extraordinary great (nec turpi jactura, nec maximâ.)

JAM. 1. Recollect (*Recognosce*) with me I pray the other Night. You will then find, that I am much more intently vigilant for the preservation, than you for the destruction of the State (*jam intelliges, multo me vigilare acrius, &c.*)

2. How should we gather and preserve our Corn, and the rest of our Fruits, if it were not for Men? And then, how should these Commodities, which we want, be imported; or those, with which we abound, be exported, if there were not Men to do each of these Works (*jam verò*) h. e. *tum præterea.*

3. *Dionysius* ordered the golden Beard of *Æsculapius* at *Epidaurus* to be plucked off, in that it was not decent (*neque enim convenire.*) he said for the Son to have a Beard, when the Father, in all Temples had none. Moreover, he commanded the silver Tables, whereon, according to the custom of antient Greece, these Words, OF THE GOOD GODS, were stamped, to be removed out of all Vestries; saying, he would make use of their goodness (*jam.*)

JUBEO. 1. I did not so much labour that *Cæsar* might be permitted to be a candidate for the Consulship in his absence, as that he might be permitted it, after the People had passed it (*jusserrat.*) *Jubet Populus cum aliquid, ferente magistratu, suffragiis comprobat. Hinc illud, velitis jubeatis Quirites.*

2. *Cæsar* complained, that half a year of his Commission should be cut off, and he be commanded to return to Rome, after the People had voted him leave to put up, the next Election, for the
Consulate,

Consulate, though absent (cujus absentis rationem haberi proximis comitiis populus jussisset.) Vide RATIO.

JUDICIUM. 1. We conceive that the whole cognizance, and determination of this cause, belongs solely to ourselves (*atque judicium.*)

2. The elder Son for his disobedience and lewdness, was passed by in his Father's last Will, and the younger brother made heir in his room (*in supremo patris judicio præteritus.*) *Pro eo Cicero judicio improbari: et contra, probari judicio.*

3. Though *Perdiccas* was not declared *Alexander's* heir by word of Mouth, yet this seemed to be *Alexander's* last Will, that *Perdiccas* should be his heir, since he delivered him his ring, when he was at the point of death (*judicium.*)

4. If Discontent may be laid aside, it may also not be taken up; but it may be laid aside. It must be confessed, therefore, that it is taken up voluntarily, and at pleasure (*voluntate et judicio suscipi.*)

5. I am of opinion, that all the passions are in our own power; that they are all taken up by choice, all voluntary (*omnes judicio susceptas.*)

JUDICO. 1. The immortal Gods so determined, that the *Persian* Empire should end in their Country, who were to succeed in the Monarchy (*ita judicaverunt*) h. e. decreverunt.

2. The Victory determined the matter, contrary to what *Deiotarus* thought (*judicavit.*)

3. I see *Pompey* will have the Senate, and the judges on his side in this dissension (*quique res judicant.*)

JURO. 1. *Sextus Pompeius*, and *Sextus Appuleius*, then Consuls, were the first who took the Oath of Fidelity

Fidelity to Tiberius Cæsar (primi in verba, Et. juravere.)

2. Those ten, whom, after the Battle at Cannæ, Hannibal sent to the Roman Senate upon Oath of returning to the Carthaginian Camp, if they could not obtain an exchange of Prisoners, did ill, if they did not return (*juratos.*)

Jus. 1. The Story of the Argive Priestess is well known. It being the received Ceremony for her to be carried in a Chariot to an anniversary Sacrifice in the Temple, some good distance out of Town, and the Mules not being brought time enough; her two Sons, Cleobis and Biton, stripping themselves, annointed their Bodies with Oil, and put themselves into the Traces: the Priestess being carried into the Temple by her Sons in this manner, is reported to have prayed the Goddess to bestow upon them the greatest reward of their Piety that could be given to Man. Afterwards the young Men, having feasted with their Mother, went to sleep, and were found dead the next Morning (*cum illam curru vebi jus esset.*)

2. Relying upon, and being supported by so much power, they robbed and plundered the State at will (*suo jure*) h. e. *ut voluerunt, pro arbitrio, nemine impediante; ut optimi quique explicant.*

3. Sergius cannot complain of being any ways tricked in the bargain, since he knew very well the condition of what he had bought (*id, quod emerat, quo jure esset.*)

4. There came one after Sylla, who did not sell the Estates of particular Men, but took in an involved whole Countries and Provinces together in one common condition of Calamity (*uno calamitatis jure comprehenderet.*)

5. It is the Duty of a private Man to live upon the same level, and in the same condition with his Fellow Citizens; neither debasing himself below his just height, nor endeavouring to raise himself above it (*æquo et pari cum civibus jure vivere.*)

6. Whereas the weaker Party had been oppressed by the stronger, he settled an equality, and kept to their Duty the highest as well as the lowest, all being equally subject to the Penalties of the Law (*summos cum, &c. pari jure retinebat*) h. c. *æquabili.*

JUSTUS. 1. You are sensible, *Sofia*, how moderate and gentle a servitude you have had with me, even from a Child (*quam jussa ac clemens.*) *Justa est mitis, facilis.*

2. Others are not altogether against our studying Philosophy, but warn us against all excess in it, and require moderation in a thing, which being once let loose (*in eo, quod semel admissum*) cannot possibly be checked, or controuled; so that in a manner we are more kindly used by those, who are against all Philosophy in general, than by those who would prescribe us Moderation, where Temperance would be a fault (*ut prope-modum justioribus utamur illis.*)

3. The Parliament have given order to those who are entrusted with this affair that the said Ship, or at least the full value of it, be restored to the aforesaid Captain (*vel saltem ejus justum pretium.*)

4. The chief of the Senate thought good not to wait the ordinary full time for the Election of Officers, but that new Tribunes Military should be created, who would enter their Office on the Calends of October (*non expectandum justum tempus.*)

5. The

5. The answer of the Oracle was, that their Calamities should have an end, if they appeased the Manes of the young Men, whom they had murdered. Upon this, they erected Statues as *big as Life* to the young Men (*justæ magnitudinis.*)

6. Is there any judge that can take knowledge of *the merits of their Cause*, when you say not a Word for yourself (*tua justa?*)

JUSTITIA. 1. Two things make People trust and rely upon us, Wisdom, and *Uprightness* (*justitia.*) Of these two Virtues, *Uprightness*, or *Integrity* (*justitia.*) has much the stronger, and more effectual tendency, to procure this credit and confidence from the People.

2. Dear Husband, I confess I have offended; I am convinced of it: now I beg of you, that the more sedate your mind is by Years, the more disposed it may be to pardon; that so my Simplicity may find *some protection in your Clemency* (*præsidii aliquid in justitiâ tuâ.*)

JUVENILIS. 1. He leaps into the Chariot *with his nimble active Body*; and from thence returns thanks to his unwilling Father (*juvenili corpore*)

I.

IBI. 1. I took a Wife; *what a wretched uneasiness did I find in that State!* I had Children; a new trouble (*quam ibi miseriam vidi!*)

2. I have an inkling that they are upon that *Project*; Cyrus and your Man are whispering together, I perceive (*ibi esse*) h. e. *clanculum inter se agere de argento abs te per fallaciam auferendo.*

3. He

3. He was a Man of great strength, both of body and mind, but of an evil wicked disposition: intestine wars, murders, rapines, were his delight, even from a Boy; and in the same he exercised his youth (*ibique*) h. e. *in iis occupationibus, studiis.*

INCIRCO. 1. *Deianira* intended not *Hercules* any hurt, when she gave him the shirt dipped in the Blood of the Centaur; nor he, *Jason* of *Pheræ* any good, who with his Sword opened his Imposthume (*vomicam*) that no Surgeon could cure. The thing given does not shew the mind of the giver; neither follows it, that because a man makes a good use of what he receives, therefore the bestower gave it with a kind and friendly intention (*idcirco, is qui dedit, amice dedit.*)

2. *Petreius* and *Afranius*, to divert the Soldiers from going forward with the Work, drew down their Legions to the Foot of the Hill, and provoked us to engage: for all this, *Cæsar*, depending on the three Legions, which were ready at their Arms and the defence of his Ditch, does not omit carrying on the Work (*neque idcirco Cæsar opus intermittit, &c*)

IDEM. 1. They were extremely angry with us, for not being of the same sentiments with them (*idem illis sentiremus.*)

IDONEUS. 1. We ought to distribute some part of our Money to well-deserving Persons, that stand in need of such Assistance (*idoneus hominibus.*)

2. Having got a fair Wind, they weighed Anchor, and sailed to *Nasidius* at *Tauroënta*, a Castle belonging to the People of *Marseilles* (*Nasli idoneum ventum.*)

162 *The peculiar Use and Signification*

IGNAVUS. 1. Their Cries and mutual Encouragements availed them nothing, against the fury of the Waves, which sucked them in, and swallow'd them. *There was no distinction between the coward and the brave, the ignorant and the experienced, the cautious and the bold: all were equally overpowered by the violence of the Winds and Seas (nihil strenuus ab ignavo, insciens a prudenti, &c. differre.)*

IGNOTUS. 1. The Stoicks hold, that wise Men naturally wish well to wise Men, *even to those that they have no knowledge of: For nothing is more amiable than Virtue; and whoever is endued with it, deserves to be revered by us, where-ever he be (etiam ignotis.)*

ILLE. 1. *To say nothing of your twenty Years service with so much bravery, with so much success; from Hercules's Pillars, from the Ocean, and the utmost bounds of the Earth, through so many fierce Spanish and Gallick Nations, hither are you come victorious (ut, &c. cum illâ virtute, cum illâ fortuna taceam.)*

2. Was it not for this unlucky circumstance, I should be exceeding happy, having *such a Mother, and so extraordinary a Wife (talem matrem, illam autem uxo-rem!)*

ILLÔ. 1. It is thought this Discipline was first instituted in *England*, and from thence transferred to *Gaul*. And even to this Day (*et nunc,*) those that desire to be perfect Masters of their Art, *take a Voyage thither to learn it (illô, discendi causa, profiscuntur.)*

ILLUDO. 1. A pardon was granted to both of them; to the Father without any difficulty, because

cause he had surrendered himself to his own free motion; but more hardly to his Son, because he was accused *to have insulted the dead Body of Varus* (*corpus illufisse.*) Virg. *Æn.* 2. 63.

*Undique vifendi ftudio Trojana juvenus
Circumfufa ruit, certantque illudere capto.*

ILLUSTRO. 1. If neither Night can throwd, in its darkness, your wicked Cabals (*catus.*) nor a private House keep within its walls the words of your Conspiracy; *if all are brought to light, all break forth*; change that mind of yours; be ruled by me; do not think of slaughter and burning: all your Plots are as open as the Day (*fi illuftrantur, fi erumpunt omnia.*)

IMBUO. 1. *Phalaris* parched the Limbs of *Perrillus* in his own Bull; the Inventor *hanselled* his own Work (*imbuit*)

IMMITTO. 1. When he has once given a loose to his Speech, away he goes with incredible swiftness, and can no more stop himself, than one that is tumbling down a Precipice (*orationem immitfit*) h. e. *orationi, tanquam equo, habenas remisit, fræna laxavit.*

2. Fortitude puts on; Moderation bridles in, and checks (*immittit*)

3. He came with a long Beard, with limbs trembling, not by old age, but hunger, scarce able to raise his eyes that were sunk into his head (*immissa barba.*) Virg. *Æn.* 3. 593.

————— *Dira illuvies, immissaque barba,
Confertum tegumen spinis: at cætera Graius.*

IMMODESTIA. 1. We are not ignorant how he gained the Victory: it was not procured by the prowess of his own Army, but *by the unwary dis-*

bedient behaviour of his Enemies (adversariorum immodestia.)

IMMOTUS. 1. *Tiberious had immoveably fixed his Resolution, not to hazard his own Life, or the safety of the Common-wealth (immotum fixumque Tiberio fuit.)*

IMPAR. 1. *Agrippa they said was fierce by nature, and exasperated by the disgraces which he suffered; besides that he was wholly unacquainted with affairs, and incapable of sustaining so great a weight (moli imparem.)*

IMPELLO. 1. *Formerly light Reasons weighed with you to do, what you now threaten (te impellebant.)*

2. *Kings are easily inclined to the ruin of those, under whose conduct affairs are unsuccessfully managed (impelluntur.)*

IMPENSUS. 1. *The Germans make no use of Horses, brought from other parts, which the Gauls are mightily delighted with, and purchase at an excessive price (impenso parant pretio.)*

IMPERITIA. 1. *Otho in the other hand was eager for a Battle; so was his Brother Titianus, and Proculus Commander of the Guard, whose want of experience disposed him to prefer the quickest Issue (imperitia.)*

IMPERO. 1. *They do not plant Orchards and Gardens, nor inclose Meadows. Corn is the only thing they enjoin the Earth to find (Sola terræ seges imperatur) tanquam tributum.*

IMPIUS. 1. *Nothing can soften the merciless inclement Manes: they spare none; they drag all to them (impios.)*

IMPONO.

IMPONO. 1. Here the two Legions were embarked, the rumour still continuing, that they were drowned ; which was obstinately believed, until all the People saw the return of Germanicus with his Army (*impositæ*) navibus nimirum.

IMPORTUNITAS. 1. Though he be a Man of incredible *baughtiness*, and boldness ; yet being of a sudden left alone, he fell into great fear and confusion (*importunitate*.)

2. The People of Rome suffered the Pride of *Tarquin*, while their Women were forborn ; that insolent abuse they could not endure (*hanc importunitatem*.)

IMPORTUNUS. 1. Neither the Kings, nor those proud Consuls, before the Tribunician Power was created, nor the lordly imperious Dictator, nor the insolent unsupportable *Decemvirs*, ever imposed this Slavery upon us, to serve in War all the Year round (*importuni Decemviri*.)

2. The most bloody *Varius* died under the most exquisite Torments, after he had killed *Drusus* by the Sword, *Metellus* by Poison : Better that they had been preserved, than for him at last to have had the reward of his Villanies (*Varius homo importunissimus*.)

3. If a Master of a Family, had his Children dashed in pieces by his Servant, his Wife killed, and his House burnt, and should not inflict Punishment upon the Slave ; was he to be thought gentle and merciful ? In truth, I should think him barbarous, and steel hearted, that should not ease his own grief and torment with the grief and torment of the Malefactor (*mibi vero importunus ac ferreus videatur*.)

4. Yesterday, when I was almost murdered in my own House, I summoned a Senate into *Jupiter Stator's* Temple, whither, when *Catiline* was come, what Senator spoke to him (*quis cum, &c. appellavit?*) Who saluted him? Who so looked upon him, as upon a desperate Citizen, and not rather as a most dangerous implacable Enemy (*ut importunissimum hostem*)

IMPOTENS. 1. What hope can there be of that Republick, in which all things are oppressed by the Arms of a Man of a most ungovernable spirit (*hominis impotentissimi.*) Impotens propriè de eo dicitur, qui nullum prorsus imperium in se habet.

2. It cannot be denied, but that they who fear nothing, have no trouble of mind, desire nothing eagerly, are elevated with no extravagant inordinate Mirth; are happy (*impotenti lætitia effervantur.*)

IMPOTENTIA. 1. *Messana*, a Confederate City of Sicily, complained to the Romans of the intolerable Outrages of the Carthagians (*de impotentia.*)

IMPROBITAS. 1. Not only that Wit of his, and Practice of speaking, wherein he had always good ability; but also through the greatness of his manifest and convict Treason, that impudence, wherein he surpassed all, and presumptuousness, failed him (*improbitasque defecit.*)

IMPROBUS. 1. The Romans not confined within the bounds of Italy, wage War with all Kings, and grasp the Empire of the whole World in their unreasonable greedy hopes (*spe improba.*)

2. The Storm fights pertinaciously, and takes it as an affront that I dare write, while she shakes at me her severe threats. Let the Storm conquer the Man; but I intreat that I may put an end

end to my writing, and she to her roaring, at the same time (*improba pugnāt.*)

3. Such was the perfidiousness of our seditious turbulent Countrymen at home, that being altogether taken up with the preservation of ourselves from surrounding dangers, we could not bend our whole care, and our entire forces, to defend the common cause of Religion (*improborum civium.*) *Seditiosus et improbus sæpe conjunguntur, et eodem fere pertinent.*

IMPUTO. 1. Some Men set to our account the good Offices we do them. *Albenodorus* says, he would not go to any man's house to supper, that would not think himself indebted to him for it (*nobis imputant.*)

2. *Stertinius* reckoned the Senators were indebted to him, for that he was contented with six hundred thousand Sesterces (*imputavit Senatoribus, quod.*)

IN. 1. Let them, with all my heart, be liberal out of other Men's Estates: let them be merciful to the Thieves of the Treasury, but let them not lavish away our blood, nor endeavour our destruction (*sint misericordes in furibus ærarii*)

2. *Porfena* gave freely to the Romans his rich Camp furnished with Provisions, conveyed out of the plentiful Countries of *Hetruria*; this was afterwards sold, and called *Persona's* Goods; which Title signified rather their thankful acceptance of the gift, than any open Sale of the King's Estate, which was not so much as in the power of the Romans (*quæ ne in potestatem quidem esset P. R.*) *Ita frequenter veteres.*

3. The bravest Men of our State, thought it the most glorious, and most creditable thing they could do, to ward off injuries from their

Cients, and from foreign Nations, *that were in friendship with, and in subjection to the Roman People (quæ in amicitiam P. R. ditionemque essent.)*

4 Let that *Scipio* be renowned, by whose conduct and valour *Hannibal* was obliged to face about into *Africa*, and quit *Italy* (*ex Italia decedere :*) let the other *Africanus* be adorned with excellent praise, who raised two Cities, most incensed against this Empire, *Carthage* and *Numantia* : let *L. Paulus* be accounted an extraordinary Person, whose Chariot, the most puissant and famous King *Perses* honoured (*honestavit :*) let *Marius* be in eternal renown, who freed *Italy* from Siege, and the fear of Bondage : let *Pompey* be advanced above them all, whose Actions and Gallantries are contained within the same Regions and Bounds, as the course of the Sun (*sit in æterna gloria Marius.*) *Ita in fame, in probro, in metu, in dolore esse, &c. apud Terentium.*

5. The Gods cannot be propitious to any body ; since all kindness and benevolence (as you would have it) proceed from Imbecillity (*in imbecillitate est.*)

6. If there be any one, that should upon this very point, wherein my oration boasts and triumphs, mightily accuse me, because I did not rather apprehend so capital an Enemy, than let him escape ; that is none of my fault, but the Times (*in hoc ipso, in quo, &c. me vehementer accuset.*)

7. One rank of them is such, as, though they have great Debts, yet have greater Estates ; out of love to which, they can by no means afford to get themselves clear (*magno in ære alieno majores etiam possessiones habent.*)

INAUDIO. 1. Good God, what a power Gold has ! I believe he has had some inkling by this time, that

that I have a Treasure at home: this he gapes after; for this reason he is so eager to marry my Daughter (*jam illu minaudiuisse.*) *Inaudire est, ejus rei, quæ occultè habeatur, geraturve, levem auditionem accipere.*

INCHOATUS. 1. The deepest knowledge and contemplation of Nature, *must be lame in a manner, and imperfect*, unless it proceed and tend forward to action (*atque inchoata sit.*)

INCIVILIS. 1. *Manlius* the Preserver of the Capitol, carrying himself *too loftily, and above the level of a Fellow-citizen*, they pitched headlong from the top of the Castle, which he had defended (*altiùs et inciviliùs.*) *Vide CIVILIS et COMMUNIS.*)

INCLUDO. 1. Shall I be the bearer of this News to your General, that his Soldiers, as well the Veterans, as the new Recruits, are not to be quieted, either by their discharge, or by their pay? that Centurions are killed; Tribunes driven away; *Legates imprisoned*: that the Camp and Rivers are overflowed with Blood; and that his Son is at the mercy of as many Enemies, as he has Soldiers (*includi legatos?*)

INCOMMODO. 1. The Tribunes that they might not seem *peevishly and rudely to oppose*, even in the smallest matters, were not against the passing of this Bill (*incommode adversari.*)

2. I found their Colour change all of a sudden, because fortune had thrown upon them my arrival at such an *untoward, unseasonable time* (*tam incommode.*)

INCREPO. 1. Whilst *Remus* derides the narrowness of the Rampart, and *shews his dislike and contempt*

contempt of it by leaping over it; he is slain, whether by his Brother's order or no, is doubtful (*idque increpat saltu.*)

INDE. 1. In the mean time our Friends will bring the Money, that they have promised: *out of this* Phormio will repay the old Men (*inde.*)

2. He married a Wife, and had two Children by her: *the elder of these* I adopted (*inde majorem.*)

INDICENS. 1. If you had (as I could wish) a Colleague like yourself, or you was like your Colleague, my speech would be needless. For being both good Consuls, you would *even without my speaking*, do all things to the advantage of the Republick (*etiam me indicente.*) nihil est cur verbum hoc suspectum habeant interpretes. Terentius Adelph. 3. 4. v. 62. *Non, me indicente, hæc fiunt.*

INDICO. 1. Quintus Scævola going to buy an Estate, desired the owner *to tell him at one word, what it was he must have for it* (*ut semel indicaret.*)

INDILIGENS. 1. He bestowed as much time upon his Estate, as a *careful thrifty* Master of a Family ought. The rest of his hours he employed upon Learning, and the Republick (*non indiligens.*) Diligentia virtus est, quæ ad patrem familias propriè pertinet.

INDUCO. 1. Those are slight matters, which *you have fancied to yourself to be very weighty things* (*in animum tuum induxisti.*)

INDUSTRIA. 1. The first seven King's of Rome, *by a kind of Providence*, were various in their Tempers; according as the Nature and Good of the Commonwealth required (*quâdam factorum industria.*)

2. Lucius

2. *Lucius Crassus* and *Lucius Phillippus*, had a great deal of Wit and Pleasantry: *C. Caesar*, the Son of *Lucius*, had more still, and more studied (*magisque de industria.*)

INFERIOR. 1. *Timotheus*, the Son of *Conon*, though he was not inferior to his Father in the Glory of War, yet not content with that, added Learning to it (*inferior fuisset, quam pater.*)

INFESTO. 1. Let others relate to you the engagements of the Winds; what waters *Scylla*, and what *Charybdis* render dangerous (*infestet.*) *Idem est Ciceroni infestum habere.* Epist. ad Att. *Dymæos, agro pulsos, mare infestum habere, nil mirum.* Ita sollicitum habere, pro sollicitare.

INFESTUS. 1. Though not thoroughly recovered of a great fit of Sickness, he followed his Uncle into Spain with a very slender Retinue, through ways dangerous and beset with the Enemy (*per infestus hostibus.*)

2. What shall I first complain of? What, or from whom shall I desire aid? Shall I at this time implore the protection of the immortal Gods, or of the Roman People, or yours, that have the greatest power? A Father villanously murdered by Enemies: the Life of the Son in perpetual danger (*infesta*) insidiis nimirum: sive insidiatoribus. Catus sæpissime omittitur.

INGENIUM. 1. This *Ægussa* is witness of, which being taken upon your approach, found there was no help in the nature of the Situation (*in ingenio loci.*)

INGRATUS. 1. A Kindness that is extorted from a Man, or that slip from him without thinking, lay no obligation, how great soever they may appear (*ingrata sunt*) h. e. pro iis gratias non debemus.

2. One

2. One sells me Corn, which keeps me from starving. Though this be necessary for me, yet *it lays no obligation upon me.* The Merchant sells it for his own advantage only (*ingratum est.*)

3. By my Faith if the Gods would treat me as I deserve, they would send some sturdy fellow to bang me lustily: for to speak the truth, *I have had no grateful resentment of the favours they have done me (ingratu habui.)* Contra gratus.

INGREDIOR. 1. A wise Man *enters upon* nothing, without thinking that some accident or other may prevent his design (*ingreditur.*)

2. Did I throw him into banishment, that I saw was already *entered upon a war (ingressum in?)*

3. He, with a crew of Fugitives, whom want and wandering had made easy to be cajoled with large Promises, *puts to Sea*; and being driven by foul weather upon the Island *Cythnos*, drew in some of the Soldiers upon their march out of the east; and others of them, who refused to join him, he put to death (*mare ingreditur.*) propriè. Vide EGRESSUS.

INHIBEO. 1. Quit *Darius* his side, and come over to us: or if this be not safe, as soon as the engagement is begun, *row backwards*, and leave the fight by degrees (*inhibite remis.*) *Inhibere remis est nautica locutio qua significatur nave non conversâ retro remigare, quod faciebant aut appulsuri ad littus, aut in prælio fugam adornantes.*

INHUMANUS. 1. If a Man had any considerable Cause upon his Hands, or Business that required attentive thinking, no one could blame him for being very thoughtful as he walked or rid: but should he shew himself so at a Feast among Company, *he would be thought a rude, or ill-bred*

ill-bred Man, for not observing the difference of Seasons (*inhumanus videatur.*)

INIQUUS. 1. The Enemy considering they had the disadvantage of the Ground, behaved themselves full as well as our Men (*ut qui iniquo loco uterentur. Idem est alienus.*)

INJUNGO. 1. After he had concluded the War with Spain, and was come into Syria to settle the affairs of the East; he put Phrabates into a great fear, lest he should make war upon Parthia (*metum Phrabati injunxit*) h. e. intulit. Sio injungere injuriam, detrimentum, pro inferre, importare.

2. The Kings of Lacedæman, left by contending in vain against Fortune, they should bring greater damages upon their City, were for marching back with the Army (*detrimenta injungerent.*)

INJURIA. 1. Justice begets in People a mighty esteem and admiration of a Man; and not without reason; it being impossible for any one to be just, that is afraid of Death, Pain, Banishment, or Poverty (*nec injuria.*)

INJURIUS. 1. Should a Fool in a Ship-wreck have gotten a Plank, may a wise Man take it away from him, if he can; No; because it would be a piece of Injustice (*quia injurium fit*) h. e. injuriosum.

INJUSTITIA. 1. My only Son, who ought to have had an equal share at least with me, in these enjoyments, him have I driven away by my unreasonable harshness and severity (*injustitia mea.*)

INNOCENTIA. 1. Publius Rutilius, when he was young, got the Vogue of a very honest Man and a good Lawyer, by frequenting the House of Mucius (*opinionem innocentiae.*)

2. In the Province he *behaved himself with singular Integrity*, for two Years together (*innocentiam præstitit.*)

INOPS. 1. This Decree against Informers had a very different effect, according to the condition of the Parties concerned in it; and was vigorously executed, or dropped and suppressed, *as the accused happened to be a Man of interest, or no interest* (*prout potens vel inops reus inciderat.*)

INSCRIBO. 1. Of Friendship I have treated in another Book, which is entitled *Lælius* (*inscribitur*.)

INSEQUOR. 1. He *followed him with his drawn Sword*, and had killed him, but that he slipped into a House, and drew the Door after him (*insecutus est*) *ad ulciscendum nempe.*

INSIMULO. 1. Then *Gabinus* was brought in, who at first answered impudently, but at last denied nothing of *what the Gauls charged upon him* (*ex iis, quæ Galli insimulabant, &c.*)

INSTAURO. 1. *Darius*, when he was renewing the War, died in the midst of his preparations for it, leaving several Children behind him (*inflauret.*) *Recentioribus in ore est restauro, vox veteribus incognita.*

INSTITUTIO. 1. I have resolved to move the *Question* anew to you, both concerning the Fact, what you judge of it: and concerning the Punishment, what you resolve upon (*ego institui referre ad vos.*)

2. I am in such a passion, that I cannot *set or dispose* my mind for thinking (*instituer.*)

3. In my time, *Philo*, whom I have frequently heard, *set up* reading Oratory at one time, and Philosophy at another (*prælegere instituit.*)

4. In

4. In Military Affairs, he both made many Alterations, and new Institutions: and brought some things back to the old Custom (*et commutavit multa, et instituit.*)

5. He brought up a practice of their singeing his Beard and Locks with burning Walnut-shells (*instituit ut.*) Non longe abit Virg. Ecl. 2. 32.

Pan primus salamos cera conjungere plures

Instituit. — — — Idem, Georg. 1. 147.

Prima Ceres ferro mortales vertere terram

Instituit: Taught them, put them into the way of, &c.

7. Rome was governed at the first by Kings. Liberty and the Consulship L. Brutus introduced (*instituit.*)

7. He was not so principled from a Child, as to be able to know the duties of a faithful honest Master of a Family (*ita institutus.*)

INSISTO. 1. He was the first that began to adore Caius Cæsar, as a God: when returning out of Syria, he would not adventure to approach his presence, but with his head wrapt in a Veil, first turning about his Body, then falling prostrate (*primis institit.*) h. e. cœpit.

INTEGER. 1. Arminius and Inguiomer retired out of the battle, the first untouched, the last desperately wounded (*integer.*)

INTELLIGO. 1. We usually trust and rely upon such Persons, whom we believe to have a better understanding than ourselves (*plus intelligere quam nos*) h. e. plus videre; quod quidem Ciceroni familiare loquendi genus est.

INTEMPERANTIA. 1. The People had given out, that he was sent for by Galba, with a design.

to adopt and declare him Successor. It cannot indeed be said, that this surmise was altogether groundless, since the Emperor's years, and want of Issue, together with *the impatient humour* of the common People, of nominating several Successors, gave pretence enough to this report (*intemperantia.*)

INTENDO. 1. I desire of *Chrysonus* to be contented with our Estate, and Fortunes, and not to demand our Blood and Life: next, I beg of you Judges, to resist the villainy of the audacious, to lighten the calamity of the innocent, and in the cause of *Sextus Roscius*, to ward off the danger, that is levelled at all (*in omnes intenditur*.)

2. Champions, when they give their Adversary a Blow, fetch a groan; not that they are in pain, or out of heart, but because by venting that noise their whole Body is strained, and the Stroke comes with greater vehemence (*intenditur.*)

INTER. 1. Neither upon the death of *Aeneas*, nor afterwards during the time of a Woman's Guardianship, durst either *Mezentius*, or the *Tusicans*, or any other of the Borderers, rise up in Arms (*iter muliebrem tutelam.*)

2. From *Romulus* his time, in so many Years, so many Wars, but two sets of Royal Spoils have been won. So rare has the Fortune of that honour been (*inter tot annos, tot bella*) h. e. cum tot anni præterierint, sint elapsi, &c.

3. Our Army advanced to the farthest limits of the *Brutærian* Country: and laid waste all things between the Rivers of *Amisia* and *Luppia* (*quantumque Amisiâ et Luppiâ amnes inter, vastatum.*)

INTEREST. 1. This is the difference between a King and a Tyrant: A King by the consent of Senate

nate and People, has about him so many armed Men, as to enable him to resist Enemies, and suppress Seditions. A Tyrant against the will both of Senate and People, gets as great a number as he can either of Enemies or profligate Subjects, to side with him against the Senate and the People (*Hoc Rex et Tyrannus interest.*)

INTERITUS. 1. Here is a Man for you, who has desired strongly to be King of the Roman People, and Lord of all Nations, nay, and has accomplished it. If any one thinks this an honourable Ambition, he is out of his Wits. For he approves the utter subversion and ruin of Laws and Liberty (*interitum.*)

INTERMITTO. 1. Since that time we have scarce ever ceased both disputing and writing upon Points of the highest importance (*nihil ferè intermissimus nec disputare, nec.*)

2. Where the River breaks off, the Town is guarded with a vast high Mountain (*intermittit*) se nimirum.

INTERPONO. 1. You would do wiser, in my Judgement at least, if you did not intermeddle in the making up of that Peace, which is neither approved by the Senate, nor the People, nor any good Man (*si te in istam pacificationem non interponeres.*) Vulgò, *si te isti pacificationi non immisceres.*

2. He enjoyed a most excellent health, though for the preserving it, he did nothing more than rub down all his Limbs thrice a Week, and fast one Day in a Month (*inediam unius diei per singulos menses interponeret.*)

INTERVENIO. 1. He says that no one can live pleasantly, without living virtuously: that For-

tune has little dealing with a wise Man (*exiguam intervenire*) h. e. *exigue*, Græcorum *more*.

INSERVIO. 1. After he was arrived at *Thebes*, he so far set himself to follow their ways (*adeo studiis eorum inserviit*,) that no one could equal him in labour and strength of Body. For all the *Bœotians* study firmness of Body more than acuteness of Wit (*inserviunt*.)

INSOLENS. 1. Instead of Modesty, instead of Abstinence, instead of Bravery; Boldness, Corruption, Avarice were in request. Which though my Mind, a stranger to immortal Practices, threw off with scorn; yet amidst so many Vices, my weak age happened to be tainted and seized with Ambition (*insolens malarum artium*.)

INTUEOR. 1. They regarded rather what conduced to their own power and greatness, than to the good of all Greece (*Id potius intuebantur quod*.)

INVADO. 1. *Panætius* avows, that profit and honesty are the same: and declares that no greater evil ever invaded Mankind than their opinion, who first made a difference between them (*in vitam hominum invasisse*.) *Ita sæpissimè Cicero*.

INVEHO. 1. *Callistratus* the *Athenian* Ambassador, who was esteemed the best Orator of his time, (*inveighed mightily against the Thebans and Argives* (*multa invectus est in*) h. e. *multum*.)

e. When a saucy fellow, *Demænetus* by name, in an harangue to the People in Council, had begun to detract from his Actions, and inveighed a little against him; he made no other answer, but that he now found his Prayers were heard; for he ever had made it his humble request to
the

the Gods, that the *Romans* might enjoy such a Liberty, whereby every one might be free, to speak his sentiments of whom he pleased (*ac nonnulla inveberetur*) h. e. nonnihil.

INVENIO. 1. This is that *Titus Manlius*, who being challenged by a *Gaul*, killed him in a Duel by the River *Anien*, and from wearing a Chain which he took from his Neck, got the Surname of *Torquatus* (*invenit.*)

2. This *Hyspo*, who was of an unquiet Spirit, had taken up a kind of Life, which the iniquity of the Times, and the wickedness of Men, turned afterwards into a common practice; for from a poor, unknown, and despicable Fellow, he accommodated himself so well to the cruelty of *Tiberius*, at first by secret accounts which he gave him, and afterwards by open accusations against the greatest Men in *Rome*, that becoming as powerful with the Prince, as hated by the People, he served for an example to many others; who, like him, rising from poverty to riches, and from contempt to formidable greatness, occasioned the ruin of others, and of themselves at last (*perniciem aliis, ac postremum sibi invenire.*)

3. They who had escaped from this battle, related many particulars of that dreadful Day. On this Place, said they, were slain the Commanders of the Legions; and there it was we lost our Eagles. Here *Varus* received his first Wound, and a little farther he fell upon his Sword, and made an end of himself by his own unhappy hand. Behold the Eminence from which *Arminius* harangued his Soldiers; and yonder he raised Gibbets for the Prisoners, or sunk Ditches to bury them according to the Roman fashion;

while the proud Conqueror forgot not to drag along the Ground, with scorn, our Ensigns and our Eagles (*mortem invenit.*) Virg. *Æn.* 2. 645.

Ipse manu mortem inveniam.

INVESTIGO. 1. I will now in short report to you, Countrymen, who are both ignorant, and desirous to be informed, by what course these secret Plots have been traced out and taken (*qua ratione investigata et comprehensa sint.*)

INVICTUS. 1. They said the City of Rome would be invincible and eternal by that union (*invictam.*)

INVIDENTIA. 1. If discontent were incident to a wise Man, so might pity, so might envying (*invidentia*) non dixi invidia quæ tum est, cum invidetur; ut effugiamus ambiguum nomen. Cicero.

INVIDEO. 1. Tell me *Blæsus*, where thou hast thrown this murdered Body. Even Enemies grudge not burial to the slain (*sepulturam invidant.*) Virg. *Ecl.* 7. 58.

Liber Pampineas invidit collibus uvas.

INVIDIA. 1. This Action was highly resented by many, and drew a great odium upon the King (*magnæque erat invidiæ, &c.*)

2. A great many Men dare not speak out what they really think, though perhaps it is for the best, for fear of giving offence (*invidiæ metu.*)

3. A worthy and truly brave Citizen scorns to bring any one into hatred or disrepute with the People by false Accusations (*in invidiam vocare.*)

4. To abolish the scandal of the odious things which he had committed, he gave out that he intended to build a most magnificent Temple to *Apollo* (*ad abolendam invidiæ famam.*)

5. Going

5. Going with a Fleet into *Asia*, and fighting unsuccessfully at *Cyme*, he fell again into the odium of the People (*in invidiam recidit.*)

INVITO. 1. *Augustus* was very moderate in the use of Wine. *Cornelius Nepos* says he never used to drink above thrice a Meal. When he gave himself the greatest freedom, he never exceeded a Quart (*largissimè se invitaret.*)

2. Being entertained friendly and courteously from House to House, after they had viewed the Walls and City, with the Buildings, they wondered how in so short a time the Roman State should grow so great (*invitati per domos hospitaliter.*)

3. *Cæsar's* Soldiers take their Friends of *Pompey's* side, into the Camp to treat them, and *Pompey's* Soldiers those of *Cæsar's* (*invitandi causâ*) h. e. ut eos vino epulisque lautè et comiter excipiant.

4. For my part I believe *Phæbus* has been playing the Good-fellow, and is asleep. A great chance, but he took a little too much at Supper (*nisi invitaret sese plusculum*) h. e. plus paulo adbibere.

INVISITATUS. 1. The Elephants which they had never before seen, first struck the Romans with admiration, and afterwards obliged them to quit the Field (*invisitati ante*) h. e. antehac non visi Romanis.

INURO. 1. What mark of domestical Baseness has not been branded upon your life? Have your Eyes ever refrained from any lust; your Hands from any villainous attempt (*non inusta vitæ tuæ est?*)

2. It is the property of a Man that is angry, eagerly to desire the fixing of a lasting Pain on him by whom he thinks he is injured (*cupere, a quo, &c. dolorem inurere.*)

INUTILIS. 1. You see her beauty and youth : nor are you to be told, how, *improper* both those things are for preserving her chastity and fortune (*inutiles.*)

IPSE. 1. How scandalous must it be to flatter a Tyrant, since *even living* under a Tyrant is scandalous to us (*vivere ipsum.*)

2. Such an inclination had that Man to villainy, *that the very doing an ill thing was a pleasure to him* (*ut hoc ipsum eum delectaret peccare.*)

3. As I was returning from thence, a jealousy dropped into my Head *from the bare circumstances of the thing alone* : little provisions ; the old Gentleman melancholy ; the wedding all of a sudden ; these things do not hang well together (*ex ipsa re.*)

4. I know how he will take this, if *he comes to understand the naked truth of the matter* ; since this, which is slighter business, has put him into such a Passion (*ipsam rem, ut sit, resciverit.*)

5. Having been *ten whole Days* in the Country, I had a mighty desire to be in Town again, to enjoy your good company (*decem ipsos dies*)
h. e. *integros, solidos, totos.*

IRRUO. 1. Cyrus, for God's sake, take care my Father *does not break in here.* S. Hold your Tongue ; I will take care (*se irruat hic.*) Ita et Ruo.

Is 1. How do you know, Husband, but that she pretended to hate me *for this reason*, that she might be more with her own Mother (*eâ causâ.*)

2. We had before made known to you, our excessive sorrow for the heavy and unheard-of calamities of the Protestants inhabiting the Valleys of *Piedmont*, whom the Duke of *Savoy* persecutes

euts with so much cruelty; *but that we made it our business rather*, that you should at the same time understand that we are not only affected with the multitude of their sufferings, but are using the utmost of our Endeavours to relieve and comfort them in their Distresses (*nisi id magis operam dedissemus*) h. e. ad id. Ter. And.

*Et nunc id operam do, ut per falsas nuptias
Vera objurgandi causa sit, si deneget.*

3. We question not but that your Majesty will take care, that the Merchants aforesaid may reap the fruit of these Articles, *and be far under your Protection*, that both their Persons and Estates may be secure, and free from all manner of injury and vexation (*in eaque vestra tutelâ sint.*)

4. The glory of the Civil Law is now utterly ruined, and fallen to nothing; and to make the matter so much the worse, this has happened *in the days of one*, who, as he equalled in dignity all that have gone before him, so he was far above them in the knowledge of the Laws (*cum is esset.*)

5. *Posidonius* has heaped up a great many things of this kind, some of which are so scandalously wicked, that it is a shame even to repeat them (*ea Posidonius, &c. permulta.*)

ISTE. 1. When one humbly desired, that he might be buried after he was killed; *Cæsar* is said to have returned him this answer, That *that would be at the disposal and pleasure of the Birds* (*istam volucrum fore potestatem*) h. e. *Istud in volucrum fore potestate.*

ISTIC. 1. S. I will have you marry to Day, Son, as I told you. P. *Neither in this thing, nor in any other*, shall you ever find any delay in me of obeying you (*neque istic, neque alibi.*)

ITA. 1. Living in conformity to Nature, means, I suppose, living always agreeably to the rules of Virtue, and using other things which are suited to our natural Inclinations, *so far as they are not repugnant to Virtue (ita, si ea non, &c. repugnent.)*

2. A Peace was concluded upon these terms, that the River *Albula*, which they now call *Tybris*, would be the bounds of the *Tuscans* and *Latins* (*Pax ita convenerat.*)

3. *Romulus* supposing that his Laws would by this means be looked upon as sacred and inviolable by the Country People, if he made himself venerable by some badges of royal Power; carried a greater Majesty by his other Port, also by appointing twelve *Lictors* to follow him (*ita sancta generi hominum agresti fore ratus.*)

4. Wrap the Cloak about thee, and pretend as if you have been looking the whole Town over for the old Man (*itaque assumulato, quasi quæsiveris.*)

5. Whilst *Cæsar* was in his Winter Quarters in the *Higher Gaul*, as we have before said, he is informed by Letters from *Labienus*, that the *Belgæ* had given Hostages to each other, and entered into a mutual League against the *Romans* (*ita uti supra demonstravimus.*) *Abesse quidem poterat ita, sed elegantius adest.*

6. If we dwell longer upon this than we should do, I desire the usefulness of the Subject may be considered: and then perhaps we may be thought too short (*ita fortassis.*)

ITEM. 1. Nothing is more brave than an evenness of Temper in every condition, and (*as is reported of Socrates and Lælius too*) a constant retaining the same air in one's Countenance, without

out ever seeming puffed up, or dejected (*ut de Socrates, item de Lælio accepimus.*)

ITERUM. 1. *L. Veturius* and *Sp. Posthumius*, when they were the second time Consuls, were delivered up to their Enemies, the *Samnites*, for concluding a Peace with them, of their own heads, without any orders from the Senate or People (*iterum.*)

L.

LABO. 1. He had certainly gained his Point, having now made a considerable Party in the Senate, had not *M. Cato's* Speech confirmed the tottering House (*labantem ordinem.*) *Hor. Od.*

3. 5.

Donec labantes consilio Patres

Firmaret auctor nunquam alias dato:

LABOS: LABOR. 1. When any affliction or difficulty is cast upon us, all the intermediate time, before we come to know of it, is meer gain to us (*objectus est labos.*)

2. Him I found a singular Friend to me, both in my distress, and in my prosperity (*in labore meo.*)

3. As soon as I recollected myself, several things came into my mind, which made me think that that trouble would be even an honour to you (*istum laborem.*) *Accusationem dicit, quam Dolabella contra Appium instituerat.*

4. What business has he here, they cried? since he is not empowered either to augment the Soldiers pay, or to redress their grievances (*labores.*)

5. *P.* How do the Greeks maintain the Field?

7. It cannot be expressed, how hard they are put

to it (*quantum suppetit laboris.*) *Quicquid durum, asperum, et quoque modo calamitosum est, id laboris nomine notabant veteres Latini.*

6. My Father Jupiter will take care that *Alcmena* shall be delivered of two Children at one labour (*uno labore.*)

7. For my part, if this has been made the condition of my Consulship, that I must undergo all Extremities, all Pains and Torments; I shall endure them not only courageously, but even contentedly, *provided by my Pangs, deliverance and honour may be brought forth unto you and the Roman People (dummodo meis laboribus vobis, &c. pariatur.)*

LABORO. 1. Since they themselves regard not how they write, I see no reason why they should be read (*laborant.*)

2. The former part of your Discourse made me extremely desirous to die; the latter, *to be one while not unwilling, another while indifferent whether I did or no (ut modò non nollem, modò non laborarem.)*

3. Pity is a discontent arising from the misery of another, *suffering wrongfully*; for nobody is touched with pity, at the Punishment of an Assassin, or Traitor (*injuriâ laborantis.*)

4. *Diagoras* the Atheist being told by the Mariners in a Storm, that the Judgement beset them justly, since they had taken him on board; pointed to many other Ships under distress in the same Voyage, and asked if they thought *Diagoras* were in those Vessels also (*in eodem cursu laborantes.*)

LÆDO. 1. He abused me in the Senate, for defending him, whom he himself, but the day before, had vigorously stood up for (*læsit.*)

LÆTUS.

LÆTUS. 1. The pride of the last King made this liberty of theirs *more welcome* (*ut lætior esset.*)

2. *Arminius* was of opinion to leave the Passage open to the *Romans*, that they might fall upon them afterwards, in other Marshes which lay before them, and involve them in greater difficulties. *Inguomer's* advice was more daring, and more to the humour of the *Barbarians*; to besiege them in their present Camp, which they should be able to force suddenly, and with ease; that they should take more Prisoners, and loose nothing of the Plunder (*atrociora Inguimerus. et læta barbaris suadebat*) h. e. magis atrocita, et magis læta. Vide **MAGIS.**

3. The Greek Nation, *delighting in, and proud of their Antiquities*, father them upon times wherein nobody can disprove them (*lætum antiquitatibus.*)

4. He offered a great number of Beasts in Sacrifice; the Entrails of them all *were prosperous and boded well* (*læta erant.*)

LARGITER. 1. Not at home only, but amongst the neighbour States also, *he had a very great interest* (*largiter potuit*) h. e. plurimum, ut idem alibi loquitur. **Lucr.** 6.

—— *Color et facies hominum distare videntur Largitur.*

LATEO. 1. He really had a Pig under his Cloaths, but because they had found nothing upon searching the Fellow that grunted the day before, *he was not discovered* (*latuit.*)

LAUDO. 1. The Fortune of those is extolled who die full of Years; and yet *Priam* wept much oftener than *Troilus* (*laudatur.*) **Horat.** Sat. 1. 1.

*Qui sit, Mæcenâs, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem
Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, illa
Contentus vivat: laudet diversa sequentes?*

LEGO.

LEGO. 1. What is the office of Prudence? *To pick and cull Pleasures with discretion and understanding (legere?)*

2. How my Teeth chatter! the Man certainly intends *to go over me with his fists (legere.)* Sic littus legit, qui præterit, prætervehitur.

LEPOS. 1. The beauty and comeliness of the body draws the eyes to it by the fit composure of all its limbs, and pleases us upon this account, because all its parts correspond with a *certain agreeable sweetness (cum quodam lepore.)*

LIBENTER. 1. Some Men have squandered away whole Estates by inconsiderately giving; but what can be more foolish, than for a Man to disable himself from doing that *which he takes delight and pleasure in doing (quod libenter facias?)*

2. *He loves dearly to hear you commended.* I make you a God to him: I relate your Virtues to him. C. Mine? S. Yours. The Man weeps for joy like a Child (*libenter audit.*)

3 In this Triumph the Roman People looked upon nothing *with greater glee*, than those Beasts, which they had feared, with Towers upon their Backs (*libentiùs*.)

LIBO. 1. I am tied up to no certain Sect, but *cull from all what carries the greatest appearance of probability (libo ex)* h. e. carpo quod in singulis optimum est.

LICET, 1. If in all our Actions we avoid what is base, *we may despise*, not only Pain, but the thunder-claps of Fortune (*contemnamus licebit.*)

LINQUO. 1. In the decline of his years he was *apt to swoon away suddenly*, and to be terrified in his dreams (*animo linqui.*)

LIQUET.

LIQUET. 1. Either give your opinion, or (what is easier in things of this nature) *say it is not a clear case to you, and order us to be gone* (*negatibi liquere.*) *Solebant Judices in re ambigua et dubia ita se judicandi necessitate expedire, si pronuntiarent, sibi non liquere.*

LITERÆ. 1. The Roman Atchievements, from the building of the City to the taking of the same, I have in five Books declared; Matters, obscure both in regard of their great Antiquity, and also for that in those Days *Histories* were rare (*literæ*) h. e. *Monumenta literis consignata: uno verbo, Historiæ.*

2. None of *Scipio's* thoughts are committed to writing, nor do any Monuments remain of what he did in his leisure, and when he was alone (*mandata literis.*)

LITO. 1. If this be so, then may *Jupiter* make me perpetually sacrifice, and never appease (*neque unquam litem*) h. e. *facto sacrificio numen, cui-cunque fuerit immolatum, propitium faciam.*

Loco. 1. To take off the odium which he had raised of himself, *be put out, at a great Expence, the building of Walls and Temples, throughout the most noted Cities of Greece* (*facienda locavit*) h. e. *susceptoribus extruenda commisit.* Hor. Od. lib. 2. 18.

Tu secunda marmora——

Locas sub ipsum funus.——

LOCUPLES. 1. *Regulus* might have stayed in his native Country, and have lived at home quietly with his Wife and Children. Who can deny these things to be profitable? Who do you think? Greatness of Soul and Fortitude deny it.

Do

190 *The peculiar Use and Signification*

Do you require any greater and more substantial Authorities (num locuplet ores quæris. Auctores ?)

Locus. 1. If we use this exclamation in its proper place only, when the weight of the business calls for it, we may bring the mind of the Auditor to what indignation we please (*loco*) h. e. *suo loco, Verbum hoc adamat Terentius, sed præpositionem, opinor, nusquam omittit*

2. I ordered him; I sent to you, to watch an opportunity to deliver you the Letter. For as those that come to speak with us at an unseasonable time are troublesome, so Letters offend *that are not delivered at a right time (non loco reddita)* h. e. *dextro, sicut interpretatus sum, tempore.* Hor. Sat.

*Haud mihi decro,
Quum res ipsa feret, nisi dextro tempore, Flacci
Verba per attentam non ibunt Caesaris aurem.*

3. His Father *Camissares*. because he had been found in many cases faithful to the King, had the Government of *Cilicia* near *Cappadocia*, which is inhabited by the *Leucosyrians* (*multis locis.*)

4. In one respect the condition of a foreign Victory is better than that of a domestic one; because foreign Enemies are either subdued, and brought into bondage; or, being taken into favour, judge themselves obliged thereby: but Citizens once turned Enemies to their Country, when you have put by their mischievous intentions, can neither by force be restrained, nor by any kindness reconciled (*Est uno loco conditio melior, &c.*)

5. Of all the methods of enriching one's self, there is no one better, no one more profitable and pleasant, no one more worthy of a Man and a Gentleman, than Agriculture; concerning which
I have

I have spoken at large in my *Cato major*, from whence you may borrow what is proper to be said upon this subject (*quæ ad hunc locum pertinebunt.*)

6. Let us put an end now to this Head: for it is apparently manifest, that whatever is done with a timorous, mean, abject Spirit, can never be truly profitable (*Sit jam hujus loci finis.*)

7. Thus are you wont to answer this Argumentation; That it does not prove, that the Gods have provided ill for us, because many abuse their Benefits. Many make a bad use of their Patrimonies: but yet there is no denying, that their Fathers were kind in leaving them (*Huic loco sic soletis occurrere.*)

LONGINQUITAS. 1. Length of time is, I confess, but a slow Cure of Discontent, but it is a certain one (*Longinquitas et dies.*)

LONGINQUUS. 1. Had the life of Man been of longer continuance, all Arts might have been brought to perfection (*longinquier*) h. c. *longior, productior.*

LONGUS. 1. My Zeal (I doubt) to the Cause, has made me tedious; but I could not bring myself to break off from so weighty and noble a Subject: though I ought to have had more regard to what I was to hear, than to what I was to speak (*ut longior sim.*)

2. In his passage he had a great desire to see the Temple of *Venus*, at *Paphos*, so celebrated and admired by Natives and Strangers. And since we are fallen upon this Subject, a brief account of that Devotion, and its original; the situation of the Temple, and the representation (*formam*) of the Goddess may not be un-entertaining (*baud fuerit longum, &c. paucis differere.*)

M.

MAGIS SUBAUDITUR. 1. Our City is sick of two contrary maladies, Avarice and Luxury: which things have been the bane and overthrow of all potent Empires: these evils I the more dread, *the better and more flourishing the State of the Republick every day is, and the more the Empire increases (quò melior lætiorque indies fortuna reipub. est, imperiumque crescit)* h. e. quò magis imperium crescit. *Vide MAXIME.*

2. The Romans receive *Horatius* with triumph and congratulation; *rejoicing so much the more, as the case had been more dangerous (eo majore cum gaudio, quo prope metum res fuerat.)* divide majore in magis magno, *ut subaudire magis ad prope possis.*

MAGNOPERE. 1. *Cæsar* had given a *strict Charge* to *Trebonius*, in his Letters, not to let *Marseilles* be taken by Storm, lest the Soldiers, enraged at their rebellion and contempt, and angry to think how much pains they had taken about the Siege, should put all to the Sword (*magnopere mandaverat.*)

MALE. 1. *I mortally hate* that Country-House, for no other reason, but because it is so near the Town (*Malè odi.*)

2. He thrust his sword into the Throat of the *Alban*, who had much ado to hold his Arms: and when he was down he stripped and rifled him (*male sustinenti.*) *Virgil. Georg. 1. v. 360.*

Jam sibi tum curvis malè temperat unda carinis.

3. That the *Gauls*, a State hardly well reduced, and the only Nation left, that seems both able
and

and not unwilling (*non nolle*) to make war with the Roman People, should yet neglect the hope of Empire, and of great advantages freely offered them by *Patricians*, and should prefer your safety before their own power; do not you think this came from the Gods? Especially when they might have overcome us, not by fighting; but by holding their peace (*ex civitate malè peccata*) existens nimirum. Vide GERØ.

4. It was formerly a rich Island, now a Bay, and a Station not very faithful to Ships (*malè fida*) h. e. parum fida.

MALITIA. 1. Subtilty is only a more sly and deceitful way of applying Reason to do mischief (*Malitia.*)

MALUM. 1. A Judge will not inflict the same Punishment upon the same fault in two Persons, if the one committed it through negligence, the other with a mischievous intention (*eodem malo afficiet*) h. e. pœnâ.

MANEO. 1. The Chamber, in which he was to have lodged, fell down in the Night (*erat mansurus.*)

MATRIMONIUM. 1. He ordained that the Virgins should be married without Portions; that the Wife and not the Fortune might be chosen; concluding that the Husbands would be better able to govern their Wives, when they were obliged by no ties of Dowry to humour them (*matrimonia sua.*)

MAXIME subauditur. 1. Though Death takes away all Sense, yet worthy Men when dead are not without the highest, and most durable praise and glory (*summæ, et propriis*) h. e. maxime propriis.

priis. Quasi tu diceres, *maximè magnis, et propriis.* Vide MAGIS.

MEDIOCRIS. 1. As for *Epicurus*, what does he say worthy not only of Philosophy, but even of common ordinary Prudence (*mediocri*)

MEDITATIO. 1. Shall a Man born to glory have any part of his Soul so soft, as that he cannot harden it *by exercise and reason (meditatione?)*

MEDITOR. 1. At that age, wherein others are commended if they begin but to exercise the Art, did *Craſſus* make it appear, that he could perform that laudably in the open Courts of Justice, which *he might* without disparagement have been practising at home (*poterat meditari.*)

MEDIUS. 1. We cannot be *Neuters*. For *Pompey* looks upon all those as Enemies, that are not of his side (*medios.*) *medios vocant Latini, qui ſequent, quieſcunt, neutram partem ſequentur. Idem eſt et quietus, ipſa autem res quies dicitur.*

2. I would have your truly couragious Men be lovers of Goodneſs, and fair Dealing, of Truth, and Sincerity: which are *ſome of the commendable things under the head of Juſtice (ex mediâ laude Juſtitiae.*

MEMORIA. 1. There is no account of his military Exploits upon record, but very much ſaid of his integrity of Life, which gave him the Title of THE GOOD (*memoria eſt nulla.*)

2. Old Tradition relates one *Aerias* founder of this Temple. Later accounts ſay, that it was conſecrated by *Cinaras*, and that the Goddeſs herſelf, when conceived of the Sea, was driven aſhore here (*vetus memoria perhibet.*)

3. Though

3. Though I doubt not, but that *Cratippus*, the greatest Philosopher of this Age, daily inculcates these precepts of Duty to you; yet I have not thought it wholly unnecessary, to remind you of them myself (*princeps hujus memoriae philosophorum.*)

MELIOR. 1. The more inconveniences we lie under, with so much the more favourable inclination, ought you, and your Council to hear our words (*eo meliori mente.*)

2. *Albeas* sent Philip word, that the *Scythians* did not stand in need of *Macedonian* Succours, being better Men than they; and that as for himself, he wanted no Heir, since he had a Son of his own living (*quibus meliores ferent*) h. c. *fortiores.*

3. A saucy Fellow threw a Stone at, and struck *Asop*. Bravely done Boy, says the old Man, and gave him a Farthing (*Tanto melior.*) *Laudandi cum exclamatione formula.* Sic tanto nequior.

MENTIOR. 1. They contest this point with *Epicurus*, who, in my opinion, is not much out of the way (*non multum mentiente.*)

MERCES. 1. I am by no means of their mind who mightily cry up a strange unintelligible Indolency. Let me not be sick: but if I am, let me be sensible of it. For that same Indolence is not to be purchased but at a great rate, viz. that of brutishness in the Soul, and of insensibility in the Body (*non sine magna mercede contingit immanitatis, &c.*)

MEREO. 1. *Paulinus* had some pretence to expect the Government himself; considering that he was senior of all the Consulars, and being famous for courage and conduct, had deservedly acquired glory and renown by his excellent Service in the *British* Expeditions (*gloriam nomenque meruisset.*)

2. *What can hire you to leave off being an Epicurean?* Nothing at all, say you, to forego the truth. Is that the truth then (*Quid mereas*) h. e. *quid mercedis te perpellat, ut, &c.*

3. For me to endure that she should continue married to my Son but one Day! *No hire in the World would be a satisfaction for it* (*nihil suave meritum est*) h. e. *nihil mihi mercedis suave est, ut ego illum, &c.* Donatus. *Meritum est participium.*

MERITUM. 1. *Do you think I deserved this usage?* D. Not in the least. But since all your complaints cannot undo what is already done, forget and forgive (*Merito hoc meo videtur factum?*)

MEUS. 1. If upon taking him off, I had judged all your danger removed, long since I had cut off D. Catiline, *not only at the hazard of drawing an odium upon myself, but also of losing my Life* (*non modo invidiae meae, verum etiam vitae periculo, &c.*) *qua mihi posset invideri.*

2. Two Roman Knights replied, they would remove that obstruction, and promised they would that very Night, a little before Day, kill me in my Bed (*me meo in lectulo.*) *In ipsa ejusdem syllabae repetitione inest elegantia.* Tibullus.

Me mea paupertas vitae traducat inerti.

MIHI. 1. I have a parcel of Fish to my mind: I must take care *that I have them not spoiled* (*mihi ne corrumpantur*)

2. I am troubled at nothing more, than that he went out of Town but slenderly attended. Would he had taken along with him all his Forces! *He took me out Tongilius*, one that he was reported to have been fond of in his Childhood (*Tongilium mihi duxit.*)

3. That Servant is to my thinking sufficiently tried, that takes care of his Master, as I find you do (*mibi.*)

MILES. 1. *Cæsar sent the Foot and the Horse to the Expedition in a tripple Battalion (milites) h. e. pedites. Militem pro pedit accipi, et opponi equiti, quia præcipua exercituum Romanorum vis in peditum ac robore consistebat; Equites milites appellabantur.*

MINOR. 1. It is ridiculous for you to remind me of that, *Clitipho*: as if I was less concerned in that matter, than you (*minor istic mea res agatur*) h. e. minus. Vide INTERVENIO.

MINUS. 1. Whereas most People think that the Actions of War, are more glorious, than those of Peace, this opinion should be altered (*minuenda est*) h. e. mutanda, tollenda.

2. There is no question but that *Chremes* will not give you his Daughter. But do not you in the least alter what you now do, for this reason lest he should alter his mind (*minueris hæc quæ nunc facis*) h. e. desieris, omiseris agere.

3. *Cæsar* desires of both, that, since they had brought *Pompey's* instructions to him, they would not think much to carry his demands to *Pompey*; if haply they might with a little pains be able to put an end to great Controversies (*minuere Controversias.*)

4. Whenever a Stage wages War, either offensive or defensive, they make choice of an officer for this occasion, whom they invest with power of life and death. In Peace they have no such common Magistrate, but the Chief of every Canton distribute Justice, and decide Controversies

amongst their own People (*inter suos jus dicunt, controversiasque minuunt*) h. e. tollunt.

5. Robberies, committed out of their Confines, carry no infamy with them (*nullam habent, &c.*) These things they brag they do to exercise their youth, and prevent Idleness (*ac desidie minuendae causâ.*) Minuat, est, eximat, evellat. Plus intelligit, quam exprimit.

6. The Towns were so situated, that they had no access, neither by Land (*pedibus*) because of the High-Water, which always happened once in six Hours; nor by Sea, *because upon the Ebb of the Tide*, the Ships were left upon the Sands as a prey to the Enemy (*quod rursus minvente æsu*) *se nimirum.*

MIRUS. 1. A great chance, but I visit the Mill-House, before night (*Mira sunt, nisi*) h. e. mirum est. Vide NOTUS.

MISCEO. 1. The Sovereign Good, which must be one single and simple thing, cannot be made up and compounded of things of a different Nature (*ex rebus, &c. misceri et temperari.*)

2. I long since saw a great malignancy working (*versari*) in the State, and certain new mischiefs brewing and stirring: but that so great, so deadly a Conspiracy was forming by Citizens, I never dreamed (*misceri et concitari*)

MISERIA. 1. A thousand such things as these happen in human Life Men meet with pleasures: again they meet with *uneasinesses*: they fall out: they are reconciled again (*miserias*) h. e. *ægritudines.*

MISEROR. 1. The Women grievously afflicted themselves; held up their suppliant hands to
Heaven;

Heaven; lamented their small Children; feared all things: forgetting their Pride and Luxury, they despaired of themselves and their Country (*miserari parvos liberos*) h. e. *eorum fata deplorabant.* Hoc misereor ac miseror interest: miseretur, qui quoquo medo misericordiâ afficitur: miseratur, qui suam aliorumve vicem lamentatur.

MITIGO. 1. The River Nile waters Ægypt; and having drowned and flooded it all Summer, it withdraws, and leaves it softened and manured to the Seedman's Hand. As for Indus, which is the greatest of all Rivers, it not only cherishes and mellowes the Ground with its Waters, but even sows it too; being reported to bear along with it seeds of Corn in great abundance (*mitigat*) h. e. *mitem, culturæque habilem efficiat.*

MITTO. 1. Alcibiades sends to Athens to let them know, that he would by force oblige them to restore the People to their antient rights and liberties, if they would not do it of themselves (*Athenas mittit se*) h. e. *litteris, nunciisve missis significat.*

2. They sent Iccius and Antebrogius, the principal Men of their State, Embassadors to Cæsar, to tell them, that they surrendered themselves and every thing they had to the Romans (*miserunt.*) *In optimis membranis deest qui dicerent.*

3. Having drawn all the Sea-port Towns into the same Conspiracy with themselves, they send a common Deputation to Crassus; to let him know, if he meant to recover his Officers, he must return them their Hostages (*mittunt: si velit, &c. obsides sibi remittat.*)

4. Mallotes was sent Embassador to the Senate by King Attalus, between the second and third

Punick War, about the time that *Ennius* died (*missus est.*) *Mittere saepe significat legatum mittere.*

5. Though at a vast distance from you, yet I see you with the Eyes of my Mind, and often talk with you under the cold Northern Pole, Though absent you are frequently present: and *starting from the City* arrive in an instant amidst the *Gætes* (*ab urbe missus.*)

MOLES. 1. This Person so forward, so audacious, so subtle, so watchful at his Treason, had I not driven from his secret Ambushes in Town to open Action in the Field, *I had so easily put by this so mighty a heap of Calamity from your Necks* (*non facile hanc tantum molem mali a cervicibus vestris depulissim.*)

MOLIOR. 1. Thither they run in great numbers, *force the Doors*, and threaten *Cæsar* himself with death, unless he deliver the Standard (*moluntur fores.*)

MONEO. 1. *Livia* had ordered the Guards to be all under Arms at every Avenue of the Palace and the Town, and caused reports to be hourly spread of the Emperor's amendment, until *having got all things in readiness, which the present Conjunction suggested as necessary*; she declared at once the death of *Augustus*, and the accession of *Tiberius* to the Empire (*provisis quæ tempus monebat.*)

MONSTRO. 1. They first invented the use of Cloth, of Wine, and Oil. *They taught Men that fed upon Acorns, to Plough and Sow* (*glandem vestimentibus monstrarunt.*)

MONUMENTUM. 1. Adieu, my dear *Cicero*, and assure yourself, that though no one in the World is more dear to me than you are, yet you will be
much

much more so, if I find you take delight in Books of such Instructions (*talibus monumentis præceptisque*) h. e. (*libris in quibus hujusmodi præcepta traduntur*) Vide Ac.

Mos. 1. No Father will marry his Daughter to a Man of such Morals (*his moribus.*)

2. Cæsar having burnt Martium, their Capital Town, ravaged all the Low-lands, and took his march backwards to the Rhine; the Enemy not daring to attack his rear, as their custom is, when they feign to fly, through stratagem, rather than fear (*quod illi moris*) negotium nimirum.

MOVEO 1. Is not that Man guilty of harming another, that outs the rightful Heirs, as it were by a spell. and procures himself to be put into their room (*veros hæredes moveat?*)

2. No longer now will that dagger be busy (*versabitur*) amidst the Ribs of us. He was beat off his Guard when he was driven out of the City (*loco ille motus est*) h. e. de statu dejectus.

3. To make the World believe that he banished him not out of hatred to the Man, but merely for his own security, he put on board all Dion's Moveables, and sent them to him (*omnia quæ moveri poterant Dionis.*)

Mox. 1. Cassius Chæra, an intrepid youth, the same who afterwards got eternal Glory by the death of Caligula, opened himself a passage with his Sword through a crowd of armed Soldiers, who endeavoured to have seized him (*mox, &c. adeptus.*)

MULTUM. 1. There are others to be found of a very different humour, who think it unlawful to do any thing by stratagem, and under-hand-dealing,

dealing, but are all for simplicity and plainness in their Actions (*multum dispar.*)

MULTUS. 1. I admire what should come into the Head of *Theophrastus*, who in a Book, which he wrote concerning Riches, amongst several excellent things, *runs out mightily in commendation of Magnificence*, and giving publick Shews to the People, and thinks the being able to supply such expences, the principal advantage of Riches (*multus est in laudanda.*)

2. Let the common People admire worthless things. May I ever were a Crown of tender Myrtle, and *be much read by the pensive Lover* (*multus legar*) h. e. multum. Sic plurimus, pro, plurimum.

3. The Furniture of his House was moderate, *not superfluous*: so that he could not be censured either for fordidness, or luxury (*non multa.*)

4. *The Flattery of the Senate was excessive in relation to Livia*: Some of them voting her the title of Mother, by way of excellence and distinction: Others, that of Mother of her Country. But *Tiberius* replied that they ought not to confer honours on Women too lavishly. Which he said out of envy to his Mother, whose Elevation he regarded as a lessening to his own Authority (*multa patrum et in Liviam adulatio.*)

MUNIO. 1. *Hercules* is gone to the Gods. He had never gone, *had he not*, whilst he lived among Men, *secured his Passage thither* (*eam sibi viam munivisset*) h. e. tutam reddidisset.

MUNUS. 1. He persuades *Tissafernes* not to supply the *Lacedæmonians* with the usual Sum of Money, but to call in the *Ionians* to a part of the charge and burden; since the War was undertaken to

to set them at liberty, and they used before to pay tribute to the Athenians (*in portionem muneris.*) *hinc*, *immunis*.

MUTO. 1. They laid waste the Country : they drove before them booties of Slaves, and Cattle : *these they gave the Merchants in exchange for Wine*, and other such things (*ea mutare cum mercatoribus vino, &c*

2. He received his only Son that was taken Captive by the Enemies, in exchange for another Prisoner of theirs, that came into his Hands (*mutavit cum.*)

N.

NÆ. 1. P. What is the business? B. He is in love with your Spouse. P. *Troth he is of a different relish from me* (*Næ iste haud mecum sentit.*) *Hæc particula pronomminibus modò videtur præponi.*

NAM. 1. No, no ; it shall not pass (*ibit*) thus ; I will stand it out. For me, that am a Queen, to supplicate Latona, like a Slave (*Nam et ego ?*) *In hoc loquendi genere permagna inest vis.*

NANCISCOR. 1. Do not I deserve a Triumph, if I get no mischief by your Marriage (*nanciscor ?*)

NARRO. 1. Perhaps you are afraid of the black Mastiff with three Heads, the howling River, the ferrying over Acheron. S. Do you take me to be so destitute of Reason, as to believe these Tales? M. Why, do you not believe them? S. Not I, at all. M. You tell me ill News, I will swear. S. How so, I beseech you? M. Because I could be eloquent in confuting them (*malè Hercule narras.*) Vide NUNCIO.

NATIO.

NATIO. 1. I would advise you not to spend that Wit, which *your Sect* has so little of, in ridiculing us (*vestra natio.*) *Natio* certum genus hominum significat. Ita *tota candidatorum natio*, apud Ciceronem pro L. Murena. Et, *Ardelionum natio*, apud Phædrum.

NATUS. 1. The Necks of Oxen were made for the Yoke, and their strong broad Shoulders for drawing the Plough (*natae.*)

NE. 1. Nothing of those matters ever affected me even when I was a young Man, *much less now I am an old one* (*ne nunc senem*) h. e. *nedum.*

NEC. 1. You see in what a dismal Country I am placed, and may be a witness that I do not complain without reason (*nec me, &c. queri*) h. e. *et te teste uti possum me non, &c.*

2. When a young Gentleman is just come into Publick, and is known and remarkable either by the fame of his Father's Actions, or by any other means whatever; the Eyes of all are immediately upon him, and every one is enquiring after what he does, and how he steers his Life, and as though he was set in public View, *so no one Word or Action of his can be kept secret* (*ita nullum obscurum potest nec dictum ejus esse, nec factum.*)

NECESSITUDO. 1. I am ungrateful, unless I love him as well as my most near Relations (*necessitudines*) h. e. *necessarios.* Ita Familiaritates pro Familiaribus. Servitia pro servis. Amicitiae pro Amicis.

NEGLIGENS. 1. Having undertaken the relief and ease of those wretched Cities pillaged and ruined by their own Magistrates, I could not be regardless in the case of that unnecessary Expence
(in

(*in illo sumptu negligens esse*) h. e. facilis et liberalis in decernendo hoc sumptu. NEGLIGENS hic rarâ et exquisitâ significatione accipitur pro prodigus, effusus in sumptus, cui opponitur DILIGENS, h. e. frugalis, parcus.

NEGO. 1. The Stoicks and Peripateticks cannot agree : *the one say that nothing is good, but what is honest ; the other, that they give the preference to honesty before all things ; however, that there are some corporeal and external Goods* (*alteri negant quidquam esse bonum, &c.*) Negant *resolvendum est* in aiunt non, *quasi diceret, aiunt nihil quidquam esse bonum, &c.* Ex nego, *sicut ex nemo, nolo, sæpe propter Ellipsim, elicitur affirmatio.*

2. Palinurus himself says he cannot distinguish Night from Day by the Sky ; and that he knows not which way to steer (*negat discernere*) h. e. negat se posse.

NEMO. 1. You ordered a Thanksgiving on my behalf, which honour *has not been giving to any in the Long Robe before me* (*togato habitus ante me est nemini.*) *Suo loco ponitur nemini.*

NEMPE. 1. D. I should be glad to have the Man shewn me. G. You mean, I suppose, Phormio. D. That Patron of the Woman (*Nempe.*)

NEQUE. 1. They knew the Enemy were altogether Strangers to their Coast, *and were confident that our Armies could not subsist long among them for want of Provisions* (*neque nostros exercitus, &c. posse confidebant.*)

2. Who does not see, *that no General, either in War, or Statesman in Peace, could ever perform any glorious Exploits, or do any notable service to the Publick, without the concurrence of other Men's endeavours* (*neminem neque ducem belli ?*)

NIHIL.

NIHIL. 1. I am privately obliged to the Year, and to God that governs the Year, though *it was not orderly divided* in honour of me alone: Fools think nothing theirs, that is public (*nihil descriptus est*) h. e. non. Ter. And. 4. 4. 16.

Ego, quid agas, nihil intelligo: ———

I understand not what you are going upon.

2. **G.** *This Man is good for nothing*, Phædria: All is lost. Why do we loose our time? I will even be jogging on. **P.** And so will I (*Hoc nihil est.*) *Utrum hoc relativum? an hoc cum contemptu, pro, hic Antipho nihil est?*

NIMIS. 1. **P.** All the troops that were marching to *Thebes*, are discharged and sent home. **R.** Are you sure of that? **P.** Sure of it. **R.** *Exceeding good news* (*Nimis factum bene.*)

NIMIUS. 1. The principal cause of his Misfortune was *the extravagant* opinion that Men had of his parts and valour (*nimius.*)

2. The Touch is proportionably diffused through (*æquabiliter fusus*) the whole Body, that so we may be sensible of Blows, and *the more violent Approaches* of heat and cold (*nimios appulsus.*)

NISI. 1. What reason was there that *Capito* should be the first Man that was acquainted with *Roscius's* murder? I cannot tell: *but I see this*, that *Capito* is in possession of three of his best Farms (*nisi hoc video*) h. e. sed.

2. Of all the Grecians, I find not one that has been at once an Orator and Philosopher; *unless perchance Demetrius Phalareus* may be reckoned to (*nisi si.*) *Nux apud Ovidium:*

*Nil ego peccavi: nisi si peccare videtur,
Annua cultori poma referre suo.*

NITOR.

NITOR. 1. When the Cranes, in quest of warmer Places, cross the Seas, they rest their Heads and Necks upon the Backs of those that fly foremost; and because he that leads, *as having nothing to lean upon*, cannot do this; he, at length, gets behind, that so he likewise may repose himself; the next, of those that have rested, succeeding in his place; and so they take their turns, throughout their whole course (*quia non habet ubi nictatur.*)

2. There is something to be admired in those Water-Creatures that breed upon the Land, as Crocodiles, and the River Tortoises; and some Reptiles too, which, though not generated in the Water, yet make to it, *as soon as ever they are able to move forward* (*simul ac primum niti possunt.*)

3. The greater any Man's Soul is, the more vigorously *he tends towards* glory and immortality (*nititur ad.*)

NITEO. 1. When you go to buy a Farm in any place, observe how well the Neighbours look, and how plentifully they live (*quo pacto niteant.*) In a good Air, and in a fruitful Country, *People must look well, and live handsomely* (*nitere oportebit.*)

2. Phalaris, whose Cruelty is particularly famed, was destroyed by a general Insurrection of all the Agrigentines falling upon him at once (*præter cæteros nobilitata.*)

NOLO. 1. I will never endure to be thus accused of dishonesty; I will leave my Husband, unless he makes me satisfaction, and swears, *that he is sorry for having said, what he has of me, who am innocent* (*nolle esse dicta quæ.*) Semet purgandi formula.

208 *The peculiar Use and Signification*

NOMEN. 1. *When we intend to lend Money, we diligently enquire into the Patrimony of him that is to be our Debtor (Nomina facituri.)*

Note, The Creditor is said nomina facere, who lends Money, because he enters the Name of him whom he has lent so much Money to, in his Book of Accounts. Also,

When the Debtor paid what had been lent him, he was said, nomen dissolvere, expungere, expungere, because his Name was struck out of the Books of his Creditor, as soon as he had paid.

NONNE. 1. *What? Did not the Macedonians revolt from Demetrius, and all march over to Pyrrhus (Macedones nonne?)*

NOSCO. 1. *Let every Man observe his own humour and genius, and be severe in examining what he is well fitted, or not fitted for (noscat.)*

2. *Whereas you excuse yourself, I, for my part, both admit your excuses, and think it my interest, that you should continue where you are (tuas causas nosco.) Noscere causam sit probare, accipere, admittere excusationem.*

3. *I thought that my honesty and diligence was proved not only to those that knew me, but those that did not know me; in which I was not mistaken (notis, ignotis.) Activè quasi. Ita Phædrus de Afello frutice contacto:*

Virtutis experts, verbis jactans gloriam

Ignotos fallit, notis est derisui.

4. *How the life of your Brother Æneas is attempted by revengeful Juno, is known to you (tibi nota.) Vide MIRUS.*

NOVITAS. 1. *That stroke will have less force, which is foreseen and expected; the suddenness*
and

and surprize of them adds to the weight of Misfortunes (*novitas.*)

2. This Action I take to be very memorable, because of the surprizing greatness of the wickedness, and the danger (*sceleris, &c. novitate.*)

Novus. 1. All these, that you see appear in this Cause, conceive that an injury contrived with unheard-of Villainy ought to be warded off, but dare not themselves ward it off, because they are apprehensive of danger (*novo scelere conflata.*)

NULLUS. 1. When the State, which I had laboured for with all my power, was quite ruined and come to nothing; I thought I could not find out a better way to get rid of those Troubles, which oppressed my Mind, than by returning again to the Studies of Philosophy (*nulla esset omnino.*)

2. There were other things that made our Ancestors great, which we have no share of; Industry at home, just Government abroad, a Mind free in deliberating, engaged neither by partial favour, nor partial hatred (*quæ nobis nulla sunt.*)

3. They are miserable for this very reason, because they are not in Being (*nulli sunt*) h. e. non sunt.

4. Servius Tullius, the Son of a Captive Woman of Corniculum, his Father unknown, his Mother a Slave, through his Parts and Virtue obtained and held the Kingdom (*Patre nullo.*)

5. What need I mention Arts, and other useful Inventions, without which there could be no living at all (*vita omnino nulla.*) *Potest observari et nullus, nemo, nihil, &c. posteriorem orationis partem non ineleganter occupare.*

6. He that questions the Being of a God, may as well doubt whether there be a Sun, or no: For

wherein is the one more evident than the other
(*Sol fit, an nullus fit.*)

NUMERO 1. They carry more than a Fort-night's Provision; they carry their necessary Baggage; they carry the Palifadoes: for Buckler, Sword, Helmet, our Soldiers count no more a burden, than their Shoulders, their Arms, their Hands (*in onere non plus numerant.*)

NUMERUS. 1. Suppose a Merchant should bring a large quantity of Corn from Alexandria to Rhodes, at a time when there is a Famine amongst the Rhodians; suppose, likewise, he should know that a great many Ships, well laden with Corn, are in the way thither from the City; should he tell this now to the People of Rhodes, or say nothing of it, but sell his own Corn at the best Rates he can (*magnum fruenti numerum?*)

NUNQUAM. 1. Governors were sent into Provinces without the privacy or approbation of the People; private Men had Lictors marched before them in the City and Capitol, which until then had never happened (*quod ante id tempus acciderat nunquam.*) Istiusmodi collocatio vocis nunquam venustatem habet.

NUNCIO. 1. We have a Grandchild born us, for my Daughter was brought from your House with Child. L. Good News, I will swear (*Bene nuncias.*) Ita, Probe narras. Bene factum, &c.

NUPER. 1. We make no question but the late calamity of the Piedmontois, professing our Religion, reached your Ears, before the unwelcome News of it arrived with us (*illa nuper calamitas.*)

O.

OBEO. 1. Some Writers affirm that because two Consuls were not able to attend so many Wars at once, therefore three Military Tribunes were created (*obire tot simul bella.*)

2. *Tanutius* adds, that *Crassus*, either through fear, or remorse of Conscience, appeared not upon the day fixed for the Murder; and that therefore *Curio* gave not the signal agreed upon; which was the throwing his Gown off his Shoulders (*diem cædi destinatum non obisse.*)

3. For the execution of certain Affairs, he had certain choice and suitable Instruments; nor yet, as soon as he had given a thing in charge, did he reckon his work done: there was nothing but what he overlooked himself, appeared at in good time. He could bear cold, thirst, hunger (*nihil erat, quod ipse obiret, occurreret, &c.*)

5. Whereas your Enemies had reckoned that so many Citizens should survive, as were the remainder of a boundless Massacre (*cædi restitisset;*) and so much of the City should stand, as the Flame could not take in: I have preserved both City and Citizens safe and sound (*quantum flamma obire non potuisset.*)

OBJICIO. 1. When any thing is presented to our view which carries the appearance of Profit along with it, we cannot but immediately be in some degree affected with it: but if, upon taking a nearer view, we find there is any thing base and dishonest joined to it, it is our duty to reject it (*Cum aliqua species utilitatis objecta est*) animo nimirum.

2. Though I was never over-fond of Life, yet sometimes a certain fear and concern is raised in

my mind, when I consider that the time will come; when this light will have an end, and that I must part with all the comforts of Life (*objicitur animo.*)

3. Our Troops return home victorious, having put an end to a very great War, and utterly defeated the Enemy, who *had been the cause of many untimely Funerals to the People of Thebes* (*Thebanæ Populo objecerant.*)

4. *Spurinna* was very well satisfied that *Cecina* was not near; or, if he were, he resolved to keep his Men within their Trenches, and not expose three *Prætorian Cohorts*, and a handful of Horse, as a prey to a numerous Army of old stanch Soldiers (*objicere.*)

OBNOXIUS. 1. After these horrid Actions, he was hated and abhorred by all, he lived *under great disorder, and anxiety of Mind*, as from a sense of guilt and apprehension of punishment (*prætrepidus atque obnoxius.*)

2. The heads of Vines are capable of being *undamaged* neither by the Plough, nor the Oxen (*aratro obnoxia.*)

3. The only thing in me that is capable of suffering injury, is my Body: *in this weak exposed Tenement* my Soul dwells free (*in hoc obnoxio domicilio*) infirmo, et injuriæ opportuno.

OBNUNTIO. 1. The *Agrarian Law* being promulged, he drove his Colleague, who protested against it, out of the Forum by force of Arms (*obnuntiantem.*) Propriè obnunciare dicuntur Augures, qui aliquid mali omnis scævumque viderint.

OBSEQUOR. 1. *Pamphilus* was in the height of his Passion for *Bacchis*, when his Father began to desire him to marry. He denied it at first; but
upon

upon his Father's pressing him more earnestly, he was brought to a perplexity *whether he should have greater regard to Love, or Duty (magis obsequeretur.)*

OBSERVO. 1. Fright Davus; watch what Pamphilus does (*observes Pamphilum quid agat.*)

OBSTO. 1. The greatest concern I have in the World now is, *that the length of my Age may not be an eye-sore to any body; and that no one may long for my death (ut ne cui obset.)*

OBTINEO. 1. Tiberius Gracchus, the Son of Publius, will always be praised and had in admiration, as long as any Memorials shall remain of the Roman Atchievements: but his Sons, on the contrary, were not in their life-time approved of by good Men; and since their death *are numbered among those, who have been justly slain (numerus obtinent jure cæforum.)*

2. You still keep up your old sweet Temper, and pleasant Humour (*obtines*) h. e. porro tenes, tenere pergis.

3. That Rule should, in my Judgement, be observed in Life, which *is kept up* in the Entertainments of the Greeks; let him drink, or be gone (*obtinetur.*)

4. Whereas *the Waters covered and over-spread every place*, so that they could find no dry Ground, to lay their wearied Bodies on; they were fain to pile their Packs one upon another, and lie upon them to get a Nap (*omnia obtinerent aquæ.*)

OBTINGO. 1. I have Reason to hope (*debeo sperare*) that all the Gods, that are Tutelar to this City, will render unto me according to my Desert. *Then, if any thing should fall out amiss,*

I shall die with an equal and prepared mind
(*deinde, si quid obtigerit.*)

OCCASIO. 1. The proper season or time for doing a thing, is by the Greeks called *εὐκαιρία*, by the Latins *Occasio*.

OCCUPO. 1. Since one *has prevented by being* the first Fable writer, I will take care he shall not be the only one (*occupavit ne forem*.)

2. Scipio *passed the Po first*, and having decamped to the River *Ticinus*; came to give his Soldiers heart, before he draw them out to Battle, where he made a Speech to them (*occupavit trajicere.*)

OCCURRO. 1. Many that had Suits depending, lost their Causes, because they could not *be present to make their appearance* (*occurrere ad vadimonium*) h. e. *præsto esse*, &c.

2. A meeting of the States was appointed upon a certain day: *which that he might be present at in time*, Caesar hastened his March (*cui ut occurreret.*)

3. He passed the River *Iberus* with eight thousand Foot, and a thousand Horse, *as though he meant to be ready at the first arrival of the Romans* (*tanquam occursurus ad.*)

ODIUM. 1. The old Man by baiting and *importuning*, did at last make his Son promise to Marry (*odio.*)

At te Dii Deæque perduint cum isto odio, Laches.
Teren. Hec. 1. 2.

OFFENDO. 1. When he saw any Man, *that he met by chance*, in an ill habit, he frequently gave him his own Coat (*offensum fortunâ.*)

2. Who

2. Who is so much a *Lynceus*, as not to trip, nor run against any thing, amidst so much darkness (*qui nihil offendat.*) h. e. non.

3. *Lacrymæ gaudio cadunt.* h. e. ob, propter gaudium. This use of the *naked Ablative* is frequent with the Antients. Yet learned Commentators have often *slumbled at it* (*in eo offenderunt.*)

4. Men will judge of your Action by the event: if it falls out, as we would wish it, all People will say you have done wisely: but if any miscarriage, or ill success happens, they will condemn you of rashness and ambition (*Sin aliquid erit offensum*) h. e. rem malè geres: clade aliqua afficeris.

5. Be assured of this, that nothing was ever so infamous, so scandalous, so *disgustful and odious* to all ranks and degrees of Men (*offensum.*)

6. *Bodily indispositions* may happen without our fault; those of the Soul cannot (*corporum offensiones.*)

OFFICIO. I. The Mind cannot easily see the Truth, when hatred, friendship, anger, pity, stand in its light (*officiunt.*)

2. When *Alexander* asked *Diogenes*, if he could serve him in any thing; at present he answered, stand a little out of my Sun. He had stood in his way, it seems, and hindered his basking (*Offecerat videlicet apricanti.*)

OFFICIUM. I. All these things I took to be the effects of an humane Temper, and gentle Disposition (*officia.*)

2. The Conspirators, under colour of paying him their Duty, gathered round *Cæsar*, as soon as he had taken his place in the Senate (*Specie officii quasi per officium, ut loquitur Tacitus.*)

OMITTO. 1. These hopes failing them, and their Propositions for Peace being also rejected; some of them came over, and submitted to Germanicus; the rest forsaking their Cantons, retired into the interior Parts of their Woods (*reliqui omiffis pagis, &c.*)

OMNINO. 1. He took up his Quarters this Winter in Belgium. Thither two only of the British States sent him Hostages: the rest neglected their Promise (*ed duæ omnio civitates ex Britannia, &c.*)

OMNIS. 1. The whole Country of Gaul is extremely addicted to Superstition: wherefore those that are dangerously ill, or daily conversant in the dangers of Battle, either offer human Sacrifices, or devote themselves to the Altar; because they think the Gods are never appeased, but by the death of one Man for another (*ratio est omnis Gallorum admodum dedita religionibus.*)

2. ~~Gaul is in the whole~~ divided into three parts, Each part is inhabited by People of different Languages, Laws, and Customs (*Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres*) Vox omnis ita posita præcipuam habet venustatem.

OPES. 1. Riches are desired either to supply us with the necessaries of Life, or furnish us with the pleasures and conveniences of it. But by many the desire of Money tends to interest only (*spectat ad opes.*)

4. That no force of power or greatness can bear up long against publick Hate, if it were not sufficiently known before, was of late made appear by an instance of our own (*nullus opes.*)

3. It seems to me the better Course to seek Glory by the abilities and faculties of the Mind rather than of the Body; and since the very life, that

that we enjoy, is short, to make our Memory as long as possible. (*opibus.*)

OPINIO. 1. Porus, a Man remarkable for strength of Body, and greatness of Soul, *having heard of the fame of Alexander, prepares War against his Arrival* (*audita Alexandri opinione.*)

OPPETO. 1. Death is then *undergone* with the greatest evenness of Mind, when the dying Person can comfort himself with reflections upon his past good Actions (*oppetitur.*) Omittunt mortem in Voce Activa.

OPPORTUNITAS. 1. Whenever the Romans endeavoured to exclude the Ocean by artificial Mounts, which they raised to an equal height with the Walls of the Town; the Enemy, as soon as we were prepared to enter, having plenty of Shipping, quickly conveyed themselves and their Effects away by Sea to the next Port: *where they again defended themselves by the same advantages of the situation* (*ubi se rursus iisdem opportunitatibus loci defendebant.*)

OPPORTUNUS. 1. On a sudden they were so becalmed, that their flight was prevented; *which thing was of mighty advantage to the Romans.* For our Men grappling with them, boarded so many, that after the Battle had continued from between eight and nine in the Morning until Sun-set, few of their number had the fortune to save themselves, and get to Land by the assistance of the Night (*quæ quidem res, &c. maxime fuit opportuna*)

2. Every fortuitous thing is instable: the higher it has risen, the readier it is for falling. It is safer trusting to any condition than to the best (*opportunus est in occasum.*)

3. The

3. The thing appeared probable; because by his prodigious Liberality, he had run himself vastly into debt (*opportuna videbatur.*) Creditu.

OPTIMUS. 1. S. Is there any reason, why I should not marry her to-morrow? P. *None in the World (Optima.)* Simpliciter quidem respondabant NULLA. At doctius, OPTIMA. Id ortum ab religiosis veterum, et ubique ἐμφημίῳ gestientibus. Nam NIHIL aut NULLA δύσφημα: NULLI enim illis mortui. Et idem effliciebat alterum: nam si optima erat causa ut fieret, vel cur fieret, utique erat nulla, quin, vel cur non fieret J. F. G. *Vide RECTE.*

OPUS. 1. Themistocles told the People in a general Assembly, that he had thought of a thing which might prove of great use and advantage to the Public, but *that it was not convenient it should be known*: wherefore he desired they would appoint him some Person to whom he might safely communicate it in secret (*id sciri opus non esse.*)

2. He ordered him to be seated on a golden Couch, with a rich Coverlet, a Tapestry Carpet, *embroidered with curious Figures (magnificis operibus picto.)*

3. In this Rencounter, the Amphitheatre, a most noble and beautiful Structure, unfortunately took Fire, and was consumed to Ashes: but whether this mischance came from the Brands, and other combustible matter, which the Besiegers threw into the Place, or from that which those who defended the City, returned upon the Assailants, is uncertain (*pulcherrimum amphitheatrum opus.*)

4. Tarentus, founded by the Lacedæmonians, was once the Metropolis of Calabria, and Apulia, and of all Lucania (*Lacedæmoniorum opus.*)

5. Trogus

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue.

5. Trogus Pompeius composed the History of Greece, and of all the World, in the Latin Tongue; attempting a thing of great labour and difficulty (*magni operis.*) Ita Græci *ἔργον* pro labore accipiunt.

6. This, as we have earnestly desired in our former Letters, so now again *with the greatest ardency and importunity* we request of your Majesty (*studio maximo atque opere.*)

7. *How solicitous and careful are Beasts to secure themselves?* How do they cast their Eyes round about while feeding? How do they shelter themselves in Dens (*Quanto se opere custodiunt?*)

8. It was about the middle of Seed time, when the Licitor sent by the Senate, found Lucius Quinctius, leaning upon his Plough, *in the midst of his Work* (*in ipso opere.*) Opus pro opere rustico frequentatur. Teren. Eun. 2. 1.

9. He begged of the Senate, not to think, *that he*, who had done many signal Services to the People of Rome, *should desire the ruin of the State* (*sibi, &c. perdita rep. opus esse.*)

ORDO. 1. If I offer her in Marriage to a Stranger, I must tell him *particularly and at length* how she came to be my Daughter, and by whom (*ordine.*) Idem est *denarrare* apud Terentium. Phor 5. 6. 51. *Ordine valet*, quam longum est; at full length.

ORO. 1. A Judge may do much for Friendship sake, and wish that his Friend may have the juster Cause; and allow him as long time *for pleading his Cause* as the Laws permit: but when he is to give in his Sentence upon Oath, he will then remember that he calls God to witness, that is (I conceive) his own Soul and Conscience, the divinest

vineſt thing that God has granted to a Man
(*orandæ liti.*)

OSTENDO. 1. No Man foreſees better than yourſelf, *what danger* the ſucceſs and example of this Fact *portends* to ourſelves in particular, and to the whole Proteſtant Name in general (*quid periculi oſtendat.*)

2. The Tyrant, finding that *Cimon* had the advantage of him in Parts, in Authority, and the love of the People, gave him a Trireme Galley to transport him to Corinth: *telling him* (*oſtendens*) that he did this for both their ſakes; leſt, ſince their was a mutual fear between them, one might ſurprize the other and ſlay him.

3. *Micythus* goes to *Hannibal*, and acquaints him, with the reaſon of *Diomedon's* coming (*oſtendit.*)

4. As ſoon as he was arrived, he went to *Tithrauſtes*, and ſignified to him that he deſired to ſpeak with the King (*ſequè oſtendit.*)

5. I have begun *Nero Cæſar*, a Diſcourſe of Clemency: that I might ſerve as a Looking-glaſs and ſhew you your own face (*te tibi oſtenderem.*)

6. My Huſband takes no care at all of my *Lemnian* Eſtate. My Father make two Talents of thoſe Farms every year conſtantly. What a difference there is between one Man and another? I ought to have been a Man. *I would have ſhewn* (*ego oſtenderem.*) *Jactantur dictum.*

OSTENTO. 1. Upon this, *Sejanus* was ſent to Pannonia; to promiſe Rewards to ſuch who ſhould ſubmit, and threaten Punishments to ſuch as ſhould perſiſt in their Rebellion (*ut oſtentaret.*)

2. He terrified thoſe that were for the rigour of the Law, by frequently repreſenting what an odium they would draw on themſelves (*oſtendendo.*)

OTIOSUS.

OTIOSUS. I. As we were somewhat serviceable to our Country-men, when we were employed : so we will endeavour to be in our Retirement (*otiosi.*) Sic et otium.

OTIUM. I. The whole rank of Shop keepers are very fond of Peace. For all their Tools, all their Day labour and Gain is supported by the populousness of the Towns, and cherished by Peace (*alitur otio :*) whose gain, if it be impaired at the shutting up of their Shops, what would become of it, at the burning of them (*amantissimum est otii.*)

P.

PAR. I. If any one would read the Actions of the Macedonian Veterans, ^{he would find an} exact resemblance in ours, ^{or nihil inter se} and that there is no difference but (in point of) time (*paria nostrorum cognoscat*) cum Macedonicis nimirum.

Note, We properly say *paria facere*, when what we have received, and what we have expended comes exactly right, so that nothing remains due on either side. Therefore when we say *paria facere*, we always understand *expensa cum acceptis*.

PAREO. I. Look to your own interest, provide for your Country, preserve your Wives, Children, and Estates, defend the name and safety of the Roman People : forbear any tenderness for me, and anxious thoughts on my behalf (*mibi parcere, ac de me cogitare definite.*)

PAREO. I. Finding that he was mighty serviceable to the Republic, they turned him out of it, and regarded their own private passion more than

than the good of the Community (*plusque ira sua quam, Et paruerunt*) h. e. consuluerunt.

PARITER. 1. Is any body angry with you? load him with Kindness. Resentment falls to the ground, if deserted on one side. Men do not fight, unless they have a match, or an adversary, to fight withal (*nisi pariter, non pugnant.*)

PARO. 1. When you have thoughts of purchasing a Farm, resolve with yourself, not to buy it over-hastily, and do not spare the pains of going to see it: nor think it sufficient to go once round it (*parare cogitabis.*)

PARS. 1. They easily conquered vast multitudes of their Enemies, though by many degrees inferior to them in number (*multis partibus.*)

The Romans, some small number of them, in the dusk of the Evening, put into the Haven of Samia: The rest of the Fleet (after) they had been tossed all Night in the Deep, at length light upon the same Harbour (Romani, pars exigua.) Solutius loquendi genus et Græcis et Latinis frequens.

PECCO. 1. Xenophon in fewer words commits in a manner the same mistakes (*eadem peccat*) peccata nimirum.

3. What reason have I to think that my Husband will be less vicious through Age? he was even then an old Man, if old Age renders People chaste and continent (*minus peccaturum.*)

PEDESTRIS. 1. Putting to Sea from Ostia, he had like to have been twice drowned. Wherefore having marched by Land from *Marseilles* to *Gestoriacum*, from thence he crossed over into Britain

Britain (*pedestri itinere confecto.*) Iter pedestre
opponitur maritimo. *vide PES*

PELLO. 1. The case of him that founded our
City is not the same. For an appearance of
Profit *struck his Mind*: who thinking it more pro-
fitable, to reign alone, than in conjunction with
any one else, killed his Brother. By his favour
therefore, whether *Quirinus* or *Romulus*, I cannot
but think he did a very ill Action (*animum popu-
lit ejus.*)

2. The Ears are so framed by Nature as to
keep the Sounds, brought into them, from slip-
ping out again, and vanishing, before the Sense
be *struck thereby* (*ab his pulsus.*)

PENES. 1. From that moment they began to
seize on the most seditious, and brought them
bound in fetters to *Caius Petronius*, who com-
manded the first Legion; and he caused imme-
diate Justice to be done upon them. Every one
took pleasure in killing his Comrade, as if there-
by he cleared his own Innocence. Nothing of
this being done by *Germanicus's* command, the
whole hatred of the Massacre fell upon the Actors
(*penes, &c. erat.*)

PENSO. 1. They saw that *Alcibiades* was not
lessened by Banishment, and that he got as much
command as he lost. The character of General
which he lost with the *Athenians*, he got with the
Lacedæmonians (*partaque cum amissis imperia pen-
sare*) h. e. tantundem imperii nactum esse, quan-
tum amiserat. *re sibi placante*

2. Let not *Athens* be conceited of itself; in
Æmilius we equalled *Themistocles*; in our Battle at
Myonesus we did as great an Exploit as was done at
Salamis (*Myoneso-Salamina pensavimus.*)

PER. 1. By Castor, Pamphilus has a very pretty Child born to him (*Per Ecastor scitus*) h. e. *perquam scitus*.

2. Whereas our People drive a very great and gainful Trade to both Nations, in your Kingdom; we shall take care, as much as in us lies, that they may not meet with any impediment to interrupt their dealings (*permagna, et per utrique genti quaestiosa habent negotia.*)

PERCIPIO. 1. Whereas Meat, Drink, and Breath, are the three things that keep all Animals alive; the Mouth is most fit for the receiving every one of these (*ad haec omnia percipienda, &c.*)

2. I have this advantage from my Country-House: I am never thoroughly tired either with Country or City: when I begin to have enough, I change place (*odium me percipit*) h. e. *totum occupat*.

PERDO. 1. You have suffered so many Calamities to no purpose, if you have not learnt to be miserable (*perdidisti.*) *Dicimur perdere quod incassum et sine aliqua utilitate vel facimus vel patimur.*

PERDUCO. 1. Tiberius Caesar ordered Mallonia, a Woman of Quality, being brought to him by a Pander, and resolutely withstanding his brutish desires, to be immediately stabbed (*perductam.*)

2. It was voted, that P. Umbrenus, a Freedman, by whom it was evident that the Gauls were first inveigled and brought unto Gabinus, should be committed (*a quo primum Gallos ad Gabinium perductos esse, &c.*)

PERICLITOR. 1. I never mistrusted your Honesty; I had only a mind to try your Temper, and how you could bear what I said (*periclitari.*)

PERICULOSUS. 1. Sallust fearing that the murder would be charged upon him, and it being equally dangerous in his case, whether he confessed the truth, or divulged the secret; advised Livia, that care should be taken not to expose the names of the Soldiers whom he had ordered to murder the young Man (*æquè periculoso.*)

PERICULUM. 1. When Cyrus was in Asia, the Lacedæmonians and Athenians in Greece had begun to take Cities, and subdue Nations; to place the greatest glory in the greatest Empire: then at last was it found by experience, and fact, that ability of Mind did more in War than strength of Body (*periculo atque negotiis compertum est.*)

2. What? do not Men use, of their own accord, to go into mourning, when their Friends are in a state of impeachment (*in amicorum periculis?*)

PERIMO. 1. If Death (says Socrates) does not bring with it an utter Annihilation, but only a change of Abode, what is more desirable? But if it destroys and abolishes the whole Man, what can be better, than to fall asleep, and take an eternal Repose (*Sin autem perimit?*)

2. I believe Panætius would have discoursed upon such things as these, had not some accident, or business, hindered and put a stop to his Design (*consilium ejus peremisset.*)

PERMANO. 1. Discharge that vile Fellow as soon as may be; lest, if he should be more provoked, this should, some way or other, get to my Father's Ear (*ad patrem permanet.*)

2. The Stoicks, by certain captious and nice Arguments, and such as do not come home to the Senses, would seem to demonstrate that Pain is no Evil (*nec ad sensus permanentibus.*)

PERMITTO. 1. The *Magi*, to win the Hearts of the People, remit their Taxes for three Years, and for the same time allow them a Vacation from serving in the Wars; that by these popular Acts they might confirm themselves in that Kingdom, which they had acquired by Fraud (*tributa et militiae vacationem in triennium permittunt.*) Ad tributa subintelligitur remittunt, vox voci apta et accomodata.

2. Contrary to all Men's expectation, who thought verily he would have let loose his whole Tribunician Power to the vexing and plaguing the Consuls of the former Year, he postponed his own private Grievance to the publick Cause, and gave not the Consuls so much as an ill word (*eum vexandis, &c. consulibus permissurum tribunatum*) h. e. tribunatui totas habenas ad vexandos consules immisurum. Vide IMMITTO et ADMITTO.

PERMUTO. 1. Do you take care, that what Money I have occasion for, may be returned me by Bills of exchange (*permutetur.*) Permutantur nummi qui in alio loco numerantur, et in alium peractores transferantur.

PERPETUO. 1. Would ye have it a Tragedy, or a Comedy? But I know your minds to a tittle; I will make it a Tragi-comedy: for there is no reason why it should be entirely throughout a Comedy, since Gods and Kings are Actors in it (*perpetuo.*)

PERPETUUS. 1. When the Consuls were come forth into the open Assembly of the People, the business turned from long-continued Orations to short dispute and altercation (*perpetuis.*)

2. He disposed his Soldiers round about the Works he had begun, not at certain distances,

as usual, but in one continued watch; so that the Centinels, touching each other, formed a compleat Circle (*sed perpetuis vigiliis.*)

PERSEQUOR. 1. These things Xenophon the Socratick has most excellently handled in his Book of Oeconomicks, which I formerly translated (*convertimus*) out of Greek into Latin, when I was much about as old as you are at present (*commo-
dissime persecutus est.*)

2. Was not Hercules, Bacchus, Castor, and Pollux, of human Original? Almost all Heaven, not to instance in more, is peopled with Inhabitants of human Race (*ne plures persequar.*)

3. Other wickednesses you may punish, after they are committed; but unless you provide against this, when it has happened it will be in vain to employ Justice (*persequare.*)

PERSEVERO. 1. It was plain that this Man was of himself inclined to prefer safe proceedings before hasty ones: and to the end he might persevere in that resolution more steadily, Fabius spoke thus to him at his departure (*quo id constantius perseveraret.*)

PERSONA. 1. The Poets are then said to observe Decorum, when that is done, and said, which is suitable to the Character that every one bears (*quâque personâ dignum est.*)

2. If a Man becomes a Judge in his Friend's Case, he ought by no means to be biassed in his favour; for he lays aside the Person of a Friend, when he puts on that of a Judge. Notum est apud Ciceronem; *unus sustineo tres personas; mei, adversarii, et judicis.*

3. This had been difficult for you to do, if that goodness had not been natural to you, but

only taken up for a time, for no one can bear a disguise long (*personam.*)

PERTINEO. 1. These Dissentions were of such a nature, Countrymen as tended not to the Abolition, but the change of Government: these Men did not desire that the State should be confounded, but that themselves should be principals in such a one as it was. Nor would they have the City burnt, but themselves to flourish in it (*erant hujusmodi, quæ non, &c. pertinerent.*)

2. The Windpipe reaches as far as the Lungs, taking in the Air that is drawn by breathing, and, by respiration, returning the same back again from the Lungs (*ad pulmones usque pertinet.*)

3. The Diseases of the Soul are more in number, and more dangerous, than those of the Body; for these latter are vexatious, because they reach the Soul, and afflict it (*ad animum pertinent.*)

PERVERSITAS. 1. As for those things that notoriously offend against the rules of good Manners, as for a Man to sing openly in the Street, or any other gross Absurdity, these are so easily to be observed by all, that we need give no Rules about them (*si qua est alia magna perversitas.*)

PERVERTO. 1. There are some things that strike a wise Man, though they do not overthrow him: as bodily pain and weakness, or loss of Friends and Childrrn. It is no Virtue to bear what you do not feel (*pervertunt.*)

2. Cnippus, not content with the regular course of Law, had employed his utmost Power to ruin the Informer; and over-awed the Senate so far, that a considerable number of them were prevailed upon to require immediate Execution of the Malefactor,

lesfactor, without so much as any former Process, or leave granted to make a Defence (*incubuerat delatorem pervertere.*)

PES. 1. Would you have me go to Rhegium by Land, or shall I take ship here (*pedibusne?*)

PETITIO. 1. How often would you have killed me? How often since I entered upon my Consulship? *How many Passes of yours, so made, that they seemed unavoidable, have I put by, by a slight turn of my Body? You plot, you contrive nothing but I have timely notice of it; and yet, for all that, you will never give over working and designing (quot ego tuas petitiones ita coniectas, ut vitari non posse viderentur, &c.)*

PETO. 1. If we cannot, Judges, prevail with Chrysogonus to be contented with our Estate, let him not demand our Life as satisfaction (*vitam ne petat*) in pœnam, aut mulctam. Ne postulet ut rei nos capite damnemur, et sibi de vita nostra satisfiat. *Petere est verbum judiciale, et accusatori tribuitur.*

PLACEO. 1. It is the duty of a Judge, to endeavor after the Truth in all causes; of a Patron, to defend sometimes what only looks like Truth: which I should not venture to say, *was not Panætius of the same opinion (nisi idem placeret.)*

2. *It was decreed, That whereas the Authority had been before perpetual, it should now be but from year to year (placuit.)*

3. They made no doubt but that he would pass over into Europe, as soon as ever he had an opinion of his affairs, and was well satisfied of his strength (*ei res suæ placuissent.*)

PLENUS. 1. He begs this of you, Judges, that since he has without any right or title invaded *such a plentiful* and noble *Estate* of another Man's; and since the life of *Sextus Roscius* seems to stand in the way, and hinder his enjoyment of that Estate; you would rid his Mind of all jealousy and fear (*tam plenam pecuniam.*) *Sic plenæ urbes sunt opulentæ. Plenum convivium, laute et copiose instructum.*

PLERUSQUE. 1. He orders *the greatest part* of the Army to wait in those parts; himself, with a select number of Horse, goes after *Metellus* (*exercitum plerumque.*)

PLUS. 1. In the dead of the night a mighty Voice was heard to utter these words out of the Wood *Arsia*: *that* there fell in battle, of the *Tuscans* more by one: by that, the Romans got the Victory (*uno plus Etruscorum.*)

2. When he took *Phyle* (which is the best fortified Castle in *Attica*) *he had no more than* thirty of his Friends with him (*non plus habuit secum quam, &c.*)

POENITET. 1. Think not scorn now of a Consul out of the Commonalty, when our Ancestors made even the Sons of Captives Kings over them (*Pœniteat nunc vos plebei consulis.*)

2. I am willing you should learn of *Cbrysippus* as long as you desire it: and so long I think it is your Duty to desire it, *as you find yourself sufficiently benefitted by it* (*quoad te, quantum proficias, non pœnitebit.*)

3. They made diligent Provision for receiving the Enemy, and what was chiefly wanting (*for they had valour sufficient*) cheerfully submitted to their superior Officers (*cum virtutis baud pœniteret.*)

PONO.

PONO. 1. Craft would feign indeed be counted Prudence, but is the farthest from Prudence of any thing in the World : for Prudence consists in the making a right Distinction between Good and Evil ; whereas Craft gives the Preference to Evil over Good (*mala bonis ponit ante.*)

2. When he was with the Lacedæmonians, by whose Customs the highest pitch of Virtue was reckoned to lie in the ability of suffering ; he gave himself up so entirely to hardship, that he therein exceeded all the Lacedæmonians (*summa virtus in patientia ponebatur.*) i. e. Putabatur.

3. Whenever he appeared in Publick, the Eyes of all were turned upon him, nor was any one in the State reckoned equal to him (*par ponebatur.*)

4. Plato crossed a River and the Ferryman would take no Money of him : he reflected upon it as an Honour done to him in particular, and told him, that Plato had a Kindness laid up for him. But Plato when he found it to be no more than he did for every body, said, that what he owed with others, he would pay with others (*positum illi esse apud Platonem officium*) h. e. reconditum in animo, resumendum ab eo cum veller.

5. I bid any one propound what subjects he was willing to hear controverted : upon these I discoursed either sitting or walking (*ponere.*)

6. You shall have the credit of this with Lentulus ; for I will tend him that the Kindness I intend to do him proceeds from you (*Apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiam.*)

7. Lepta is exceedingly rejoiced at your Letter ; for it was prettily wrote, and has made him believe that I solicited you for him ; by which I have mightily obliged him (*meque apud eum magna in gratia posuit.*)

232 *The peculiar Use and Signification*

8. If you do *Appius* any service, I beg of you, let him know it comes from me (*ponito me in gratiam*) h. e. fac sciat ille, quod ei præstiteris, etiam te mihi pro illo intervenienti dedisse, ut et ego hac re apud illum ineam gratiam. Gronov.

9. At the Nones of *May* I had thoughts of going into *Cilicia*, and after I had spent the Month of *June* there, to pass *July* in returning (*ponere*)

POSTREMUS. 1. If Arms were taken up, that the meanest and vilest of Mortals might be enriched by the Estates of others, then indeed the People of *Rome* were not restored, but subdued, and oppressed by that War (*ut homines postremi*) id est, infimi, nequam, nullo numero: quemadmodum ex contrario primi homines pro primarii, honore ac dignitate præditi. Grævius.

POSTULO. 1. I charge you not to think of carrying the Child out of the House: but I am a fool, to expect that she should obey what I say (*qui postulem.*)

POTENS. 1. *Cæsar*, having now the Government in his hands, advanced some of the vilest of the Rabble to Offices of the highest Trust and Honour; and being taxed with it, declared openly that if Highwaymen and Ruffians had assisted him in asserting his Character, he would equally have expressed his gratitude to them too (*jam rerum potens.*)

POTESTAS. 1. I have received but one Letter from *Pansa* since the *Ides of March*, wherein he advises me to write to the Senate, that I and the Army will be entirely to their command for the time to come (*in potestate ejus futurum.*)

POTUS.

POTUS. 1. The Servant is not nimble enough, or the drinking Water is too warm, or the Table is not well laid: to storm at such things, is madness. He is of an unhappy Constitution, whom the least breath of Wind makes shrink (*aqua potui.*) Sic fatuisemen: a qua sacris: signum receptui, &c.)

PRÆBEO. 1. Cimon the Athenian shewed his Hospitality to all his Brethren of the Laciian Tribe, and not only made it his own constant custom, but also commanded his Bailiffs, to furnish any one of the Laciadae, that called at his Country Seat in his way, with all the conveniences of the House (*ut omnia præberentur, quicunque Laciades, &c.*) h. e. subministrarentur, suppeditarentur.

PRÆCIPIO. 1. It is the part of a great understanding, to foresee and preconceive things future, and to consider a little before hand what may happen on either side; and what is to be done when it does happen (*præcipere cogitatione futura.*)

2. Though he had made great preparations for War against the Summer following, yet he anticipated it by a sudden irruption in the beginning of the Spring into the Country of the Catti (*præcepit.*)

PRÆCIPUUS. 1. In his return out of Asia, he had a great mind to demolish Thasus, because that City had been singularly faithful to the Athenians (*præcipuâ fide fuerat erga.*)

2. Caesar drew a singular Odium upon himself by his haughty deportment, to the Senators, whom he received sitting before the Temple of Venus, when they came in a full Body to wait upon him, with several honourable Decrees passed on his behalf (*præcipuam invidiam.*)

PRÆDITUS.

PRÆDITUS. 1. We would have our happy Man safe, fortified, impregnable, *not so as to have but little fear, but none at all* (*non ut parvo metu præditus sit.*)

PRÆSENS. 1. The Antients thought that Death was only a removal and change of Life, by which good Men were conducted up to Heaven. Hence *Castor and Pollux* are in such renown; hence *Hercules* is esteemed so powerful, and so manifestly propitious a God (*tam præsens.*)

2. There is no Country in which the Gods give more manifest tokens of their Power and Watchfulness in doing good (*magis præsentēs sunt.*)

3. If you have promised to come and assist any one in a Cause he has depending, and your Son falls dangerously ill in the mean time; here it will be no breach of Duty in you, not to make good what you have promised (*te cuiusdam advocatum in rem præsentem esse venturum.*)

4. Hitherto the Rogue has not told a word of a Lie; for my father and I were upon the spot at the Action (*fuius in re præsentī.*)

PRÆSUMO. 1. *Germanicus* writes to *Cæcina*, and gives him notice, that he is already on his March with a powerful Army, fully determined to put all the Rebels to the Sword, if they do not punish the Criminals before his Arrival (*ni supplicium in malos præsumant.*)

PRÆTER. 1. *Alexander*, at his return from *India*, had dispatched Letters into *Greece*, wherein the Exuls of all Cities were to be recalled home, except those that were condemned of murder (*præter cædis damnati.*)

2. Many

2. Many signs of Cruelty, though *he endeavoured to suppress them*, broke forth in his Nature (*premerenter.*)

PRETIUM. 1. He was so far from giving the Soldiers, that were sent to his assistance, *Rewards for their service*, that he did not so much as allow them the charges of their Journey (*officii pretia*) h. e. *præmia*.

2. Germanicus *lost not his Labour by marching back*; for after some Encounters, he disengaged *Segeſtes* from the hands of his Enemies, with many of his Relations and Vassals (*Germanico pretium fuit, convertere agmen. Operæ nimirum.*)

PRIMUS. 1. *He is the top Man, and the most sufficient*, who knows of himself what is best to be done; next to him, he that will be directed by the good advice of another: but he that has neither the Skill to advise, nor the Grace to be advised, is good for nothing (*Is primus est vir.*)

2. He ordered to be made, *at the beginning of the Night*, very large Fires, and extend them as wide as possible, and at the second Watch, to diminish them, and at the third, to make them very small (*primâ nocte.*)

PRINCEPS. 1. I always liked that custom of the *Peripateticks*, of arguing upon all Subjects on both sides; not only because that which is probable in every matter, cannot be otherwise found out, but also because it is the best exercise in order to speak well; which Aristotle *first used*, than those that followed him (*princeps usus est.*)

2. Consider, how one night has almost confounded an Empire, founded with great Labours? A Liberty established upon Valour? Fortunes improved and raised (*auctas exaggaratasque*)
by

by the Bounty of the Gods? That such a thing may never hereafter be not only effected, but contrived; you must this day provide. Nor have I spoken all this to excite you, who in your Affections do almost out run me: but that my Voice, which ought to be leading in the Government, may appear to have discharged the Duty of a Consul (*sed ut mea vox, quæ debet esse in Rep. princeps, officio functa consulari videatur*)

- PRIOR. 1. You shall have Brutus and Septimius to sup with you, and Sabinus also, unless a better Supper keeps him away (*cæna prior.*)
Phæd. 1. 14.

O qui tuarum, Corve, pennarum est nitor?

Quantum decoris corpore et vultu geris!

Si vocem haberes, nulla prior ales foret.

- PRIV. 1. The ^{quærendum est quomodo} Question is, how we should cure one of Discontent, who cries out after this manner (*ægritudine privemus*) h. e. liberemus.

PRO. 1. I ^{nono sedulo} endeavour all I can, that my Son may love me as well as I do him: I give, I pass by, I do not think it necessary to do all things with rigour, and to the extent of my Authority (*pro meo jure.*)

2. Stand immediately. G. Imperiously enough, whoever you are (*satis pro imperio*) h. e. cum imperio: imperiosè.

affectibus PROBO. 1. Our Friends the Peripateticks, do not make out to my Satisfaction what they call a moderation in Passions. For every Evil, though *nihil tale* but moderate, is great: but we are proving that there is no such thing at all in a wise Man (*mibi non probant.*)

2. The

2. The great Assertors of the Epicurian Doctrine, Phædrus and Zeno, of whom I was a constant Auditor, gave me no satisfactory proof of any thing at all besides their Diligence (*mibi nihil sane præter, &c. probarunt.*)

3. Propertius Celer, who had formerly been Prætor, and who desired leave to lay down the Dignity of a Senator because of his Poverty, received from Tiberius a thousand great Sesterces to support his Quality. Some others endeavoured to obtain the same favour from Tiberius, but he ordered them to satisfy the Senate with the truth of their Petition (*probare causam senatui.*)

PROBUS. 1. She was happy enough in a Husband and Children: She understood Greek and Latin; she sung and played upon musical Instruments; she danced finer, than is necessary for an honest virtuous Woman (*quam necesse est probæ*) h. e. castæ.

PROCEDO. 1. There has been a long controversy among Men, whether the affair of War received greater advance from strength of Body, or ability of Mind (*vine corporis, &c. magis procederet.*)

PRODO. 1. What, shall we not keep the Child, Pamphilus? We shall have no regard to it, we shall make away with it, I suppose, rather? What madness is this (*prodemus*) h. e. deferemus, projiciemus, porro dabimus.

2. If he once understands your Mind, that you are ready to throw away the comfort of your Life, and your Money, rather than part with your Son: what a Gap will you have laid upon to his Debaucheries (*prius proditurum te vitam tuam, et prius, &c.*)

3. *You have ruined both yourself, and your Wife and Child, as far as in you lay (podidisti.)*

4. *Brutus and Cassius, by that assassination of Cæsar, ruined Liberty, the restitution whereof they principally aimed at (prodiderunt.)*

Note, Thus in Tully, *Proditores patriæ* are not only those that betray it to Enemies, but such also, as do not assist and defend it in its danger.

PRODUCO. 1. *D.* Did not you say, you carried him part of the way into the Country. *S.* Yes; but after this he came raving like a Madman (*rus produxisse.*)

2. Retreating with her Army, as if she was afraid to venture the decision of a Battle, by reason of her late overthrow; *she drew on Cyrus into a Defile, and there placing an Ambulcade in the Mountains, she killed two hundred thousand Persians, and their King upon the Spot (produxit) h. e. porro duxit.*

3. Did he force you to buy this House, who did not so much as advise you to it? He set a thing to Sale which he did not like: you bought a thing, which you did like (*produxit.*)

4. What Reason have we to doubt, but that he is to be advanced by the same steps, as his Brother was advanced (*producendus.*)

PROFITEOR. 1. The Consul forbade some of those, who pretended for the Questorship, to give in their Names, because he believed them unworthy of it (*profitevi.*)

PROFLIGO. 1. *Agathocles's affairs being finely advanced, and almost brought to an end in Africa, he left his Army under the command of his Son Archagathus, and returned to Sicily (profligatis in Africa rebus) h. e. cùm res felicissimè cessissent in Africa,*

Africa, ut fere pro confecto haberunter. *Profligare* enim est multum proficere in aliqua re.

2. How far he advanced in the reformation of the young Men, may be gathered from the influence his Precepts had upon the Women (*in juventute quantum profligatam sit*) h. e. in juventute corrigendâ et ad frugem revocandâ quantos progressus fecerit Pythagoras.

3. The Works begun, and far advanced by my Father, I finished (*profligataque.*)

4. *Vespasian* had now in a manner made an end of the Jewish War, nothing remaining to render the Conquest of that Country compleat, but the taking of *Jerusalem* (*profligaverat.*)

5. They are sought unto by Embassadors: they are presented with Gifts, and often by their very Fame end Wars (*profligant.*)

PROHIBEO. 1. Of all things, Anger should be kept off in Punishment; for whoever comes to this work in a Passion, will never observe that Mediocrity, that lies between too much, and too little (*prohibenda est*) h. e. porro habenda.

2. The weaker sort of People being oppressed by the stronger, had recourse to some one of remarkable Virtue, to save and protect them from Injury. This was the reason for chusing Kings at first (*qui prohiberet injuria.*)

PROJICIO. 1. What a world of Statues, what a world of Pictures were carried off, burnt and sold for nothing (*atque projectum*) h. e. vilissimo pretio venditum à militibus, quanti essent, ignorantibus. Vide ABJICIO.

2. *Livia* had gained so great an Ascendant over her Husband, now in his declining Age, that to satisfy her desires, he banished *Agrippa Posthumus*,

Posthumus, his only remaining Grandson, into the Island of *Planasia* (*projiceret.*)

3. What is it, that you have not dared to enterprize of late? What is there so sacred, which you have not presumed to violate? By what name shall I call you? Soldiers? You who besieged the Son of your Emperor? Or Roman Citizens? Who have with so much despight contemned the Authority of the Senate (*quibus tam projecta Senatus auctoritas.*)

4. *Chabrias* performed several Exploits that very well deserve the recording. Among which, there ought especially to be remarked, that Stratagem which he made use of at *Thebes*, when he came to assist the *Bæotians*: For in that Engagement, *Agésilæus*, the *Lacedæmonian* General, being confident of obtaining the Victory, and having put to flight all the mercenary Forces of the adverse Party; *Chabrias* ordered the other Troops to keep their Station, and fixing his Knee firm against his Shield, and holding out his Spear ready, he taught them in that posture to receive the on-set of the Enemy. *Agésilæus* being surpris'd at so unwonted a sight, durst make no farther attempt upon them, but immediately founded a Retreat, when his Soldiers were just ready to have made the Assault (*obnixoque genu scuto, projectaque hasta, &c.*) *Hastam projicere* propriè dicitur miles, cum eam adversus hostem protendit, et ad excipiendum impetum paratus et in procinctu constitit.

PROINDE. 1. The greatest Kindness have always mutually pass'd between us, and been kept up by both with equal diligence (*proinde diligenter.*)

PROMITTO. 1. They thought that the Man's Head which they found in digging, portended this City

City to be the Seat of Empire, and the head of the World (*promittere*) *POLLICERI idem significat.*

2. I take a view from a rising Ground, to see what Weather I may expect from the posture of the Heavens (*quid mihi promittat.*) *Promittere*, est aliqujus rei expectationem commovere, excitare.

PROPAGATIO. 1. Letters seem to upbraid me, for continuing in such a Life, in which there is nothing, but the prolonging of Miseries (*propagatio*) h. e. *prolatio*; *productio*.

PROPOSITIO. 1. His very Guards, had they been favourably inclined, might have broke the Doors open, and saved his Life (*si propitia fuissent voluntate.*)

2. Whatever flatters our Vanity, how false soever, is received with a favourable Ear (*propitiis auribus.*) *Aversis auribus contrarium est.*

PROPONO. 1. Though it appeared to him to be a matter of the greatest difficulty to make a Bridge, yet he resolved to endeavour it, or otherwise not to pass over his Army at all (*summa difficultas faciundi pontis proponebatur.*)

2. *Themistocles* being informed that the *Ionians* intended to come with their Fleet to the assistance of the King, endeavoured to bring them over to his side; and because he had no opportunity of discoursing them, ordered an Inscription to be set up in publick view on the Rocks, near which they were to land (*saxis proponi.*)

PROPRIUS. 1. Small presents use to be lasting: rich ones not to continue firm and steady (*propria esse.*)

PRORSUS. 1. He was a Person cut out for War, eager in Business, and always intent upon his Post;

Q

marking

marking out his Camps, contriving night and day some Stratagem against the Enemy, and if occasion required, executing his Designs with a courage equal to his prudence and conduct; hardy and plain, content with any provision that came next; in habit and appearance, scarce to be distinguished from a private Soldier: *in short*, abating that one fault of avarice, a person who wanted no good quality to set him upon a level with the most renowned Commanders of former Ages (*prorsus.*)

PRORUO. 1. At break of Day, he sailed out all of a sudden, *beat down* the Fence, and took the Camp (*proruit.*)

PROVOCO. 1. They order a Lacquey to call out *Simonides* to them, adding, that it concerned him mightily to make no delay (*ut ad se provocent.*)

PRUDENS. 1. The Roman People had never that number of Writers the Athenians had: because *every one of the greatest Experience* was most employed in Business. The best Men among them chose to have their worthy Deeds recorded by others, rather than relate those of other Men (*prudensissimus quisque.*)

PRUDENTIA. 1. He was eloquent enough, exceeding liberal, and greatly skilled both in Civil and Military Affairs (*Habebat is satis eloquentiæ.*)

PUGNO. 1. Your Epicurus does not seem to contend over-earnestly in behalf of the immortal Beings: Only he durst not flatly deny their existence, for fear of incurring Censure: For while he delivers that the Gods neither act, nor so much as intend any thing at all, he seems to rally with us; and thinks it enough, if he writes that there is a certain blessed and eternal Nature (*de Diis immortalibus non magnopere.*)

Q.

QUÆRO. 1. Shortly after *Maximus* being dead (*a question whether by a voluntary death or not*) *Marcia* was heard at his Funerol to accuse herself, as the cause of her Husband's destiny (*dubium an quæsita morte.*)

2. When mention was made of *Marcellus* by *L. Piso*, and when *C. Marcellus* had prostrated himself at *Cæsar's* Feet, that his Brother might have leave to return; all the Senate arose, and submissively approached *Cæsar*. *Be no further inquisitive.* That Day appeared so glorious to me, that methought I saw some Image of the Republick's reviving again (*Noli quærere.*)

3. You keep to your nest in the City; I praise the Groves, the Rivulets and mossy Rocks in the Country. *In a word*, I live as happy as a Prince, the moment I have quitted what you extol to the Skies (*Quid quæris?*) Rem paucis expediendi formula. Valet, quid multa? ut uno verbo dicam, &c.

QUAM. 1. My Cohorts arrived at *Pollentia* an hour before *Trebellius's* Horse. *I was exceedingly rejoiced.* For in this I thought the Victory consisted (*sane quam sum gravissus.*)

2. *I had rather have the fear of Thunder removed from me, than the nature of it shewed me* (*volo, &c. quam*) h. e. *magis quam.*

QUAMVIS. 1. The *Cherusci* were accustomed to engage in marshy Ground where the height of their Stature gave them a manifest advantage, as also their long Pikes, with which they did execution, at a very great distance (*quāvis procul.*)

QUI. 1. He culled out sixteen of the best Cohorts ; which he sent to Brundisium for a Garrison (*quod præsidium misit*) Minus Latini præoptarent quas.

2. As far as may be consistent with his Health, I would have him so miserably tire himself, as not to be able to get out of Bed these three Days (*Quod cum salute ejus fiat.*)

3. Tell me wherein her Deity was offended, or for what cause, the Queen of Heaven persecuted so brave and so just a Man (*quo læso numine*) h. e. *qua in re, in quo, in qua causa.*)

4. P. Where is that Villain that has ruined me with his Projects? D. He is looking for me (*illic scelus, qui.*)

5. He endeavoured all he could to get the Bill passed for the Donation of Lands to Pompey's Soldiers ; if by any means he might reconcile that great Man to him (*si qui*) h. e. *si qua ratione.*

6. P. God save you, Mysis. M. God save you, Pamphilus. P. How does Glycerium do? M. Do you ask? She is in labour (*Quid agit?*)

7. Hannibal had eight thousand of our Soldiers his Prisoners, not such as he had taken in Battle, or had fled from any imminent danger of their Lives, but that were left in the Camp by Paullus and Varro, the two Consuls (*non quos, &c. aut qui, &c.*)

8. Labeo being by the Senate appointed Arbitrator, in a difference between the People of Nola and Naples, about their bounds ; when he came to the place, took aside the Commissioners of either Party, and exhorted them privately, not to be too eager and greedy in their demands, but rather to take up and content themselves with less, than pretend to any more than what

was

was honestly their due. Both Parties having so done, a good quantity of Ground was left between them. So he settled their bounds, as they themselves desired: and adjudged the Ground that was left between them to the Romans (*in medio relictum quod erat P. R. adjudicavit.* Potes observe pronomen QUI QUÆ QUOD (ut et CUM, DUM, NE, &c.) in oratione media elegantur poni.

9. I performed my Duty, and observed your Commands, to a tittle. I have brought up the Music-Girl, you sent me so many Letters about (*quod ad me literas missiculabas*) h. e. propter quod: quod ut facerem, &c.

10. It is the Business of those, who desire to get true Glory, strictly to discharge all the duties of Justice: *what those were*, we have shewn already in the former Book (*eâ quæ essent.*)

11. S. What my Son did formerly, I do not think myself concerned to enquire into. As long as his Age made it tolerable, I suffered him to take his full swing. But now the case is altered, and new Circumstances require new Manners; therefore I require of you, or if it be decent, let me intreat you *Davus*, that my Son take up and mend. D. *What can the meaning of this be* (*Quid hoc sit?*)

12. The Barbarians, being much disturbed that a Place so well fortified both by Art and Nature, should fall into the hands of the Romans, *within a few Days after their Arrival*; began to enter into mutual Alliances with one another in all parts, sending Ambassadors, and exchanging Hostages for that purpose (*paucis diebus, quibus eo ventum erat.*)

13. Those Creature that bring many young ones, as Sows and Bitches, have a number of

246 *The peculiar Use and Signification*

Paps given them ; *which such Beasts have few of, that bear but a few at a time (quas easdem paucas habent.*

14. While I am handling this Point, I wish (*Cotta*) I was Master of your Eloquence : For *how* would you illustrate *these things* (*quo enim tu illa modo ?*)

15. The old Men themselves have opened me *a way, how to rid them of their Money* (*viam, quo pacto, &c.*)

16. Loads of Mischief come tumbling upon my Head, nor can I think of any *Project* to escape them *by* (*consilium, quomodo, &c.*)

17. He was Augur sixty-two Years, *as some relate* (*quod quidem auctores sunt*) h. e. *cujus rei. Ita testis id, judex id, memoria id, pro ejus rei.*

QUICQUID. 1. Your Country Gods, your Country and Parents, *all your Country-men, that are at home, all that are in the Army,* have their Eyes upon your Arms, upon your Hands (*quicquid civium domi, quicquid in exercitu sit.*) *Quicquid adverbialiter sumi, nec vulgare est, et cum primis elegans.* ,

QUIDEM. 1. What, has *Pamphilus* two Wives then? *S. Prithce* be quiet, *he for his part* has but this one (*is quidem.*)

2. *R.* Is this your Resolution? *M.* For the present at least I think (*Nunc quidem*) h. e. *sententiam hanc constanter teneam, necne, incertum est : sed cā in præsentia sententiā sum.*

3. *I enjoy a Retirement, but not such an one, as he might have expected, who formerly procured the Peace of the Republick* (*Otio fruor, non illo quidem.*)

4. All Craft should utterly be banished, and that knavish Cunning, *which would fain indeed be counted, but is the farthest from Prudence, of any thing in the World (quæ vult illa quidem, &c.)*

QUISQUAM. 1. Their custom is to enjoy all things in common with those to whom they have vowed a Friendship. *Nor has any one yet in the memory of Man been found, that scrupled to die, after the death of him, to whose Friendship he had devoted himself (neque adhuc hominum memoria repertus est quisquam.) Suoloquo ponitur quisquam.*

Quo. 1. He chose Numa High-Priest, out of the Senators, *to the end that there might be one to whom the Common People might resort for counsel in all sacred matters (ut esset quò.)*

R.

RATIO. 1. *What way of Reckoning, What method of Reasoning, with a mischief, could lead you to such a thought, as to imagine, that those would be faithful to you, whom you yourself had corrupted with Money (Quæ te, malum, ratio?)*

2. *Never had any Man his Accounts so well balanced for living in the World, but that the course of Things, Years, Experience, still brought something or other he was not aware of (ita benè subductâ ad vitam ratione fuit.)*

3. *Can you think there needs any subtil course of Reasoning to confute all these Stories (subtiliore ratione?)*

4. Let Epicurus's Hypothesis, being the most generally known, come first under Examination. *(ratio.)*

5. *Lentulus's Letter in the same tenor, to the Senate and People of the Allobroges, are read. If he had any thing to say for himself in this matter, I gave him Liberty (Leguntur eadem ratione) quâ Cethegi literæ.*

6. I informed the Senate what he treated of that night; where he had been; what he had resolved upon for the next night; and how the whole course of the War was laid out by him (*quemadmodum esse ei ratio totius belli descripta.*)

7. That you may plainly discern his different Inclinations in things of a contrary nature, there is none in the Fencing-School forward in bold Attempts, but confesses he was *Catiine's* intimate: none any way wanton and loose (*levior et nequior*) upon the Stage, but gives out that he and *Catiine* were in a manner all one (*Ut ejus diversa studia in dissimili ratione perspicere possitis.*)

8. Though *Cæsar* was fully persuaded how much it would conduce towards a speedy determination of the War, to equip a Fleet, and follow *Pompey* cross the Seas, before he could have an opportunity of joining his Transmarine Allies; yet he considered the time it would require to enable him to do it, because *Pompey* has taken all the Shipping in the Harbour along with him. Besides, he was unwilling that his Enemies should have an opportunity of soliciting *Gaul* and *Italy* to forsake him in his absence: wherefore at present he lays aside the thought of pursuing *Pompey* (*Itaque in presentia Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit.*)

9. Let the advantage of the State prevail over the Consideration of my private dangers (*rationes, &c. vincat*)

10. The Doctrine of the Cynicks is wholly to be discarded, for it is an offence against the rules of Modesty,

Modesty, without which nothing can be virtuous and becoming (*Cynicorum ratio.*)

11. This is what I chiefly bewail, that being both our Friends, they should so despitefully combat one against another, and with so much danger to the interests of the Protestants (*tamque Protestantium rationibus periculose.*)

12. We advised with some sincere and honest Persons, about sending to your assistance such succour as the present Posture of our Affairs would permit (*rationes nostræ in præsentia.*)

13. Bethink yourself of the calamity you are in, and remember that you are a Man: consider what the condition of your Affairs require; beg aid of all, even of the meanest and vilest (*quid tuæ rationes postulent.*)

14. Why was it so earnestly laboured, that the ten Tribunes would propose Regard being had to him, though absent (*de ejus absentis ratione habenda ferrent*) h. e. *ut absens inter candidatos consulatus reciperetur.* Ratio illius dicitur haberi, qui in numerum candidatorum recipitur, cui licet petere magistratum. *Est proprium in hac re loquendi genus.*

15. He seems to understand philosophical Questions well enough, but does not handle them methodically (*ratione et via*) h. e. *certa methodo.*

16. Your drift and aim is, to have the Cause put off to the next Year: mine, to have it tried forthwith (*tua ratio est*) h. e. *id tu agis, moliris: mea, h. e. ego vero id ago, in eo sum, id est consilium, ut, &c.*

RECORDOR. 1. Silanus judges, that they who endeavoured to deprive us of Life, to raise the Empire, to extinguish the name of the Roman People, ought not one moment (*punctum tempo-*

ris)

ris) to enjoy life, and this Air we breathe in: and quotes *Presidents*, that this sort of Punishment has been often used against seditious Citizens in this State (in improbos cives, &c. esse usurpatem recordatur.)

RECEDO. 1. The word *Hosti* has, by long custom, left off signifying a Stranger, and is used only to denote one who bears Arms against us (a peregrino recessit.)

RECTE. 1. I ask him, whether he has any farther service for me: He says, No; I go my ways (*Rectè inquit.*)

RECUSO. 1. *Regulus* came into the Senate, told them his Massage, but refused to give his own Vote. As long as he was under an Oath to the Enemy, he did not count himself a Senator (*Sententiam ne diceret recusavit.*)

2. If there shall be found to be any ground for this Accusation, or suspicion of the fact, whereby they may appear to have had some pretence at least for accusing him; lastly, if besides that booty, which I mentioned, there shall be found any other cause, I offer nothing to the contrary, but that his Life may be surrendered up to them (*non recusamas*) h. e. *nihil causæ dicimus, nihil deprecamur quin, &c.*

REDDO. 1. He exhibited several Spectacles, not only in the *Amphitheatre*, but in the *Circus* too (*reddidit*) h. e. *exhibuit, edidit, dedit.*

2. If the Fellow had attacked me unprovided in the case of a true Wedding, what Games would he have played me? Now the business goes on at his peril: I ride in a safe harbour (*mibi lndos redderet*) h. e. *daret, exhiberet.*

REDIMO.

REIMO. 1. He borrowed Money of the chief Officers of his Army, which he distributed amongst his Soldiers ; by which means he gained two considerable Points at the same instant : for he made it the Officers interest to adhere to his Party, and purchased the Soldiers Affections by his Largesse (*et largitione redemit militum voluntates.*)

REDUCO. 1. He had revived the Law of High-Treason for offences committed against the Person or dignity of the Prince (*reduxerat.*) Vide REVOCO.

REFERO. 1. Marcellus the Consul, not content with this, moved also, that the Colony, which Cæsar had sent *Novum Comum*, might lose their Enfranchisement : as being granted them merely by his Ambition (*retulit etiam.*)

2. Your Party (*Balbus*) use to ascribe all things to the virtue of fire ; following *Heraclitus*, I presume ; a Man that every one interprets not the same way : though, since he would not have what he wrote to be understood, I will pass him by (*omnia, &c. ad igneam vim referre.*)

3. The more you make to the deep, the more does the Tide bring you back to the Port (*refert.*) *Æstu aut ventorum vi.*

4. Consider whether business, or a retired contemplative Life, suits you best : attempt what you will, contrary to your Nature, the force of your Genius will carry you back again to that for which you was made (*referet*) h. e. retrahet, revocabit, ita uti navem ventus.

5. They always carry off the Bodies of their Fellow-Soldiers that are slain in Battle (*referunt.*)

6. Resolving in his mind the barbarous Entertainment of *Lycaon's* Table, he conceives anger worthy

worthy of *Jupiter* (*referens*) h. e. *secum animo volutans*.

7. *L. Flaccus*, in the five-hundredth Year of the Commonwealth, *both renewed* the ancient Glory of the *Valerian* Family, in freeing their Country (*retulit*) h. e. *instauravit*.

REGIE. 1. Many have cherished the hopes of *Catiline* by remiss Votes, and have confirmed the rising Conspiracy, by not believing it; whose Authority many following, not only out of malice, but simplicity, had I executed him, *would have said, it had been a cruel and tyrannical Act* (*crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent*.)

REFICIO. 1. Without all question, after the Battle at *Leuctra*, the *Lacedæmonians* never recovered themselves, nor regained their former Power (*se refecerunt*.)

RELIGIO. 1. The Funerals of *Augustus* being ended, there was a Temple and Divine Worship decreed for him (*cælestes religiones*.)

2. Whereas the whole body of the *Roman* Worship is divided into the mysteries of the Altar, and the observation of Birds; whereunto may be subjoined a third branch, in the case of any thing signified by the *Sybil* Interpreters, or by the Soothsayers, in way of prediction upon portents and monsters; I never held any of these religious Observances to be slighted (*harum ego religionum nullam unquam*.)

3. The Senate was immediately summoned, and came in a full body, upon the same and expectation of your Letters. The Letters being read, a scruple of conscience was raised in the mind of the Consul, upon a suggestion of the Augurs, that he had not duly attended the Auspices: So the

the business was put off to the next day (*oblata religio consuli est.*) *Religio est metus Deorum, qui inhibet facere quæ velis.*

RELINQUO. 1. My Master ordered me to lay all other business aside, and watch that Pamphilus did as to the Marriage (*relictis rebus.*) *Formula est omissis rebus dixit Justinus.*

2. He so ordered his Education, that by giving him his swing, he might be thoroughly tinctured with the vilest desires. Lewd women were brought to him, he was perpetually plyed with wine and feasting, nor was any opportunity left him to be sober (*neque ullum tempus sobrio relinquebatur.*)

REMINISCOR. 1. Artaxerxes, reflecting from how considerable a War to what a trivial business he had sent the Chief of his Commanders, condemned himself, and sent an Express to Dion, with orders not to leave the Army (*reminiscens*) h. e. ad animum referens.

REMITTO. 1. The Lieutenants, moved with compassion, withdraw their Soldiers from the Walls; and having granted them a kind of Truce, resolve to wait Cæsar's arrival. No Darts pass from our Works to the Town, nor any from the Walls to us. As if the place was actually ours, all Men unbend their Care and Diligence (*omnes curam et diligentiam remittunt.*)

2. The Senators, with a general Cry, demanded that the Corpse of Augustus should be carried to the Pile on their Shoulders only: this Cæsar granted at last, with an arrogant modesty (*remisit Cæsar arroganti moderatione.*)

3. It had been more glorious for him to have resigned his private Hatred to the publick Interest (*si remisisset.*) Vide DONO et CONDONO.

4. You

4. You do not consider what you beg of me; for if you did consider, *you would forbear to press me with such unreasonable requests (remittas) pro, mittas.*

5. Those Philosophers, who discourse of these things with closeness and severity, affirm Turpitude to be the only Evil: *and those that do it more loosely, affirm it to be the greatest Evil (qui autem remissius.)*

RENUNCIO. 1. The wise man is despised by no one: he knows his own greatness, and *tells himself, that no one has so much power over him renunciat sibi*) h. e. dicit.

REPERIO. 1. I at your Age did not mind Women, but finding myself poor, went into *Asia* to bear Arms, and there by my courage *got both Wealth and Glory (reperi.)* Vide INVENIO.

REPETO. 1. Deaths undergone for their Country are mightily extolled by the *Rhetoricians. They go back as far as Erechtheus, whose very Daughters were zealous to die, to save the lives of their Citizens (repetunt ab Erechtheo.)*

2. The way of Philosophizing, that disputes against all things, and pronounces upon none, was set on foot by *Socrates, revived by Arcefilas, confirmed by Carneades, and so has flourished down by our Times (repetita ab Arcefila.)*

REPONO. 1. That Man cannot be called ungrateful, that is not in a capacity *to make a return (reponere)* h. e. vicem reddere.

————— *Nunquamne reponam?* Juven.

2. With the relicks of these Vessels, *he repaired the rest of his Shipping (reposuit.)*

REPRÆSENTO. 1. To the City Cohorts he left five hundred pieces of Money a Man; to the Legionaries three hundred; which Sum he ordered *to be presently paid*; for he had it by him in his Treasury (*repræsentaria.*) Phædrus, Lib. 3. Fab. 11. de marito credulo:

Representavit in se pœnam facinoris;
h. e. de se supplicium, tanquam sibi debitum, sine mora sumpfit.

2. Upon this, *Caligula* went back and ordered the young Gentlemen *to begin* the sport *without delay* (*repræsentare*)

3. What he intended to have deferred to a longer time, *Cæsar* said he *would presently put in execution*, and decamp the next night (*repræsenturum.*) *pugnam scilicet.*

REPREHENDO. 1. He endeavoured to make his escape, but unsuccessfully: for *he is taken again* on the Frontiers of his own Kingdom, and brought before *Phraates* (*reprehenditur*) h. e. *ex fuga retrahitur.*

2. E. Stay, young Man. T. *Who is it that pulls me back by my Cloak*, when I am in such haste? E. A Friend. T. So it seems. But you are a very impertinent one (*Quis pallio reprehendit?*)

3. I found immediately by her, what they suspected; but *I checked myself* however, for fear of blabbing out any thing of my Brother to that tattling Woman (*reprehendi.*)

REPUTATIO. 1. But this *Reflection upon* the tempers and manners of the former and modern Times, has carried me farther than perhaps it ought: now therefore I quit this digression, and return to matters where I left them (*reputatio.*)

REQUIRO.

REQUIRO. 1. I do not understand what he that is happy wants (*requirit*) to make him more happy: for if there be any thing that is wanting (*desit*) he is not happy.

RES. 1. When *Tiberius* heard these things, he sent away his son with all speed to *Pannonia*, without other instructions than only to act according to the present necessity, and as the juncture of affairs required (*ex re.*)

2. There wants nothing but a beginning: all other things the natural course of the Action will do of itself (*res expedit.*)

3. I will be gone hence, since he, upon whose account I came hither, is gone into the Country (*is quamobrem.*)

4. When *Jupiter* made Man, he gave him two bags: one for his neighbour's faults, the other for his own: these bags he threw over his Shoulders, and the former he hung before, the other behind. For this reason we are not able to see our own faults, but the Transgressions of others are always in our Eye (*Hac re.*)

5. They suffer no Wine to be imported among them, because they think that Men are effeminated by it, and rendered less able to bear labour (*ea re.*) Hoc idiotismo gaudent *Cæsar* et *Sallustius*.

6. Many circumstances concurred which induced the *Gauls* to embrace this resolution: *Sabinus's* declining Battle so often; the Intelligence from the Deserters; want of Provisions which they had not taken sufficient care for; their hopes in their Confederates at *Venetia*, and that credulous humour, which always inclines Men to believe what they wish (*inopia cibariorum, cui rei parum diligenter ab his erat provisum.*)

7. Mountain

7. Maintain the part you have undertaken in defending and gracing me, if you find me such in proof and fact as you would have me be (*exitu rebusque.*)

8. The matter of Pleasures is small enough, in comparison of the sorrows and uneasinesses of Life (*res est voluptatum.*) *Res voluptatum pro voluptatibus.*

9. How great a State that of the Veientes was, appears by the ten Years siege they endured (*quanta res fuerit.*)

RESISTO. 1. The Spartans, after the Peloponnesian War, and the overthrow of the Athenians, thought the Thebans were the only People that durst oppose them (*adversus resistere.*) Sic contra considerare apud Cæsarem.

RESOLVO. 1. I have occasion for an hundred Pounds, to pay back to the Banker with all expedition (*quas resolvam.*)

RESPECTUS. 1. They may be allowed to be cowardly and faint-hearted, that have a Retreat, that have a Country of their own to receive them, when they take to their heels. A necessity is laid upon you to pay the Men (*qui respectum habent*) h. e. qui habent quo respiciant, et fiduciæ, et si res exigat, auxilii gratiâ.

RESPICIO. 1. It is more tolerable, and easy, not to get, than to lose: and therefore you will find those more chearful that Fortune has never looked with a kind Eye upon, than those that she has forsaken (*respexit.*) Inde et publice culta Fortuna, cognomenta RESPICIENS.

RESPONDEO. 1. Whereas such Interpretation was given, that slaughter, conflagration, and subver-

258 *The peculiar Use and Signification*

sion of the State, were contriving (*comparari* :) You have found those things not only designed, but also attempted by unnatural Citizens (*Cum esset ita responsum*) ab aruspibus nimirum. Vox propria.

RESTITUO. 1. This voluntary Army marched to *Fidenæ*, and not only *rebuilt* the Works that had been destroyed, but also fell to erecting new (*restituit*.)

RESTO. 1. When I routed *Catiline* out of Town, when I desired him to be banished the Verge of this Court, I either thought that the rest of the Conspirators would have gone out with him or, *that those who tarried behind*, would be weak and disabled without him (*aut eos, qui restitissent*) manfissent. Ita veteres.

RETINEO. 1. By this Artifice *he won again and secured* the Affections of his Soldiers that were now wavering (*retinuit*) h. e. a se alieniores reconciliavit, sibi que adjunxit, et ut in fide permanerent, effecit.

RETRAHO. 1. Repenting that he had suffered *Demetrius* to escape out of his hands, he detached some Troops of Horse *to fetch him back again* (*ad eum retrahendum*)

REVOCO. 1. No one hardly invited him to their House; and no wonder, since he neither lived in the City, nor *was likely to re-invite* (*revocaturus esset*.) Ita Phædrus, Lib. 1. Fab. 25.

Quæ vulpem cum revocasset, &c.

REUS. 1. As soon as they thought he was arrived in Sicily. *they arraigned him in his absence* for violating Religion (*absentem, quod, &c. rerum fecerunt*.)

ROGO.

ROGO. 1. What hinders his being put to Death? the Laws, *that have been made* about the punishing free Citizens of Rome? But never in this State have those, who revolted from the Government, preserved the privileges of Freemen (*quæ, &c. rogatæ sunt.*)

RURSUM RURSUS. 1. Shall we leave our Friend in so miserable a case, who, but just now, as you told me, pleaded my Cause so handsomely? Shall not we endeavour to requite the kindness in our turn, now wants our help (*rursum?*)

2. The overthrow of Armies, the death of Commanders, the hatred and violence of the enraged multitude, the banishment, flight, and undoing of well-deserving Citizens; *as also, on the other hand, prosperous Successes*, such as honours, commands, victories, &c. cannot succeed without the assistance and endeavours of Men (*rursusque secundæ res.*)

S.

SACRILEGUS. 1. After *Dionysius* had pillaged the Temple of *Proserpine* at *Locri*, he set sail for *Syracuse*: And steering his course with a very favourable Wind (*isque cum secundissimè cursum teneret*) see ye not, Friends, (said he smiling) what a good Voyage the Gods give Church-Robbers (*sacrilegis detur?*)

SALVUS. 1. The Germans deliberate about Peace and War, and their most important Affairs, in their Wine: the next Day they weigh and examine what they did over Night. Thus both times are usefully spent, and fairly accounted

for (*salva utriusque temporis ratio est*) h. e. *ratio constat, expedita est. Nam RATIO SALVA EST et RATIO CONSTAT tantundem valent.*

2. Whilst they build like Princes, pride themselves in their Manor-Houses, Coaches, great Retinues, sumptuous Entertainments (*conviviis apparatus*) they have run themselves so vastly in Debt, that, if they mean to get clear, they must raise Sulla again from the dead (*si salvi esse velint.*)

SCILICET. 1. Our Caninius desired me to write to you, if there were any thing that I thought concerned you to know. You may know this therefore: Caesar's coming is expected (*Est igitur adventus Caesaris, scicilet, &c.*)

2. C. They pretend that your Son has a mind to be married, to the end that, when I have promised him my Daughter, he may have money of you to buy Wedding-Cloaths and the like. M. Doubtless this is the business: That money he will give to his Mistress. C. You may be sure he will (*Scilicet daturum.*) Terent Heaut. 2. 2.

Sed istunc exora, ut suam esse adsimulet. Cl. Scilicet.

Facturum me esse.

SEDEO. 1. What? Do you take me to be idle, and doing nothing? I am doing business for Posterity: I am writing things that may be serviceable to them (*sedere.*) Virgil. Georg. 3. 454.

Dum medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera pastor Abnegat, et meliora Deos sedet omina poscens.

SEDITION. 1. Amphitrio will quarrel with his Wife, and accuse her of dishonesty. Then my Father will calm that family squabble (*eam seditionem.*) *Seditio est rixa, turba, discordia domestica.*

SENESCO.

SENESCO. 1. He saw that the Power of the Athenians, upon their miscarriages in Sicily, was languishing, and that of the Lacedæmonians, on the other side, growing (*opus senescere.*)

SENTIO. 1. Beasts and other Animals have no Taste or Relish of any thing but Pleasure, towards which they are carried with a great deal of eagerness (*nihil sentiunt.*)

SEQUOR. 1. Our Forefathers entirely destroyed Corinth: but I believe they had something in their Eye when they did it, and more especially, the situation of the Place; which being so convenient as it was, they were afraid lest it might in future be an encouragement to a Revolt (*sed credo aliquid secutos.*)

2. We are now going to Formiæ: the same Furies will perhaps pursue us thither too (*sequimur*) h. e. *petimus.*

SERMO. 1. If you have a mind to procure me ill-will, go directly into banishment. I shall be hardly able to endure the censures of Men, if you should go into banishment at the Consul's order (*vix feram sermones hominum.*)

SI. 1. M. Is she at your house? C. Is she, do you ask? I am sensible of it: for I gave her, and her retinue but one supper: which was I to do again, I should be ruined (*si sit, rogas?*)

2. You are not satisfied with taking from me my most antient Provinces, Sicily and Sardinia? Will you have me let go the Spains too? And let me quit them, straight you will pass over into Africa (*et inde cessero*) *si nimirum.*

SIC. 1. All these, by this conversation, he so engaged to him, that no Person throughout the

whole course of their Lives, was dearer to them than He (*sic*) h. e. adeo.

SPECTO. 1. Men admire those most, that are not moved with Money: which in what Man soever they find, him they look upon as tried by Fire (*igni spectatum.*)

SPERO. 1. This in my way of reckoning, and thus I persuade myself: he that does his duty, from a fear of punishment, is cautious just so long as he believes the matter will be discovered: *if he thinks it will not be found out*, he returns again to his natural disposition (*si sperat fore clam*) h. e. in animum inducit.

2. In dependance upon your Wisdom and Integrity, I have undertaken a greater Burden, than I find I can carry. This Burden if you will in any degree lighten, I will bear it as well as I am able. But if I am, *which I have no apprehensions of*, forsaken by you; I will not sink in Spirit, I will chuse rather to be crushed with the load of my Duty, than perfidiously to cast off, what has been once with reliance laid upon me (*id quod non spero.*)

STUDEO. 1. It becomes Persons in great Posts, *neither to favour*, nor be angry. That which is called passion in others, is termed pride and cruelty in them (*neque studere.*)

SUBJICIO. 1. Three Days are consumed in debates and excuses; for the Tribune, Lucius Metellus, is *secretly instructed by Caesar's Enemies*, to *protrah* this matter, and oppose whatever Caesar should offer (*subjicitur ab inimicis Caesaris, qui detrahbat, &c.*)

SUFFICIO. 1. The harbourless Sea, nor the many different ways of journeying, were able to make an end of me. My Mind *was a match for my sufferings*. My Body received strength, and bore things hardly in their nature tolerable (*malis suffecit*) h. e. se malis parem præstitit: sive, vires mihi, quæ quidem malis ferendis essent, suppeditavit. Quippe *sufficio* transitivum est, et verbis falsò neutris annumerandum.

SUBITUS. 1. *Romulus* ordered, that the young Men, divided into Tribes, should serve on Horseback, and watch in Arms, to be ready *against the sudden occasions of War* (*ad subita belli.*)

SUI, SIBI, SE. 1. My Mistress bid me beg you to come to her immediately, if you love her. *She says she has a great desire to see you* (*ait cupere*) *se nimirum*.

2. It behoves all Men that *are desirous of excelling* other Creatures to make it their chief Endeavour not to pass over their Lives in Silence, like the brute Beasts, formed by Nature prone to the Earth, and only slaves to their Belies (*sepe student præstare.*)

SUM. 1. The Commons were freed from Tollage, and Tribute: and the Rich, *that were able to bear the Burden*, were assessed: the Poor were thought to be charged enough with bringing up their Children (*qui oneri ferendo essent.*)

2. What else do you think the Tribunes fear, but the concord and agreement of the States, (*ordinum*) which they suppose *tend most to the abolishing of the Tribunician Power* (*dissolvendæ Tribuniciaë potestatis esse?*)

3. He enquired of the Physicians how the Tyrant did: and withal entreated them, *if he was*

in any great danger, to let him know it ; for he intended to discourse him about dividing the Kingdom (*si majori esset periculo.*)

4. As cruel Masters are pointed at, and are odious and detestable : so the injury that Kings do, extends farther than that of others. Now how much better was it not to be born, than to be reckoned among those that have been born for a publick plague (*quanto autem non nasci fuit, quam, h. e. quanto non nasci præstitit, quanto magis utile fuit non nasci, quam, &c. quam, hic, ut et apud alios quosvis optimos, ponitur pro magis quam. Sed parcè imitari.*)

5. Manlius's Brother died lately at Catina. We do not think that he will have any dispute about that Estate : and he is now aetually in possession of it (*et est in bonis.*) *Esse in bonis, esse in possessione bonorum, bona possidere, et idem sunt, et æque Tulliana,*

6. I knew that in Eloquence the Grecians, in the glory of War the Gauls, had been before the Romans (*ante Romanos fuisse*) h. e. *præstitisse:*

SUMMUS. 1. His behaviour in his Prætorship, at the most dangerous Juncture, and when the Safety of the whole Republick lay at stake, is commended even by his Enemies (*in summo et periculossimâ Reip. tempore.*)

SUMO. 1. You took it for granted that the Gods are happy. I deny it not. Next, that nothing can be so without Virtue. I willingly admit that too (*sumpsisti.*)

2. May the Owner of a Ship, in a wreck, take away a Plank from another that has got hold of it? No, not at all ; no more, than he may throw a Man out of the Ship, under pretence that the Ship belongs to him : for until they are arrived at

the

the place that the Ship was taken for, the Ship is not the Owner's, but the Passengers (*quoad per-ventum sit ed, quò sumpta navis est*) scilicet mercede.

3. Take care, Sons, that I may not be thought to have adopted better Children, than I begot, (*sumpsisse*) per adoptionem nimirum.

SUMPTUS. 1. I live, not as you do now, but as you did formerly, when you had enough to answer all expences (*cum in sumptum habebas*) In sumptum habere est sic abundare fortunis, ut sumptibus ferendis par sis.

SUPPLICIUM. 1. In their Supplications to the Gods they were magnificent: frugal at home, faithful to their Friends (*In suppliciis Deorum.*)

SUSCIPIO. 1. The King, who had conceived an implacable hatred against Dion, finding he could not accomplish his ruin by open force, endeavoured to take him off by Treachery (*susceperat.*)

SUSPICOR. 1. Epicurus says that he has not so much as an Imagination of any good, unless were the Senses are tickled (*ne suspicari quidem se.*) Ita suspicio.

SUSTENTO. 1. This Evil, that has already spread so far, can by no means be crushed by forbearing and delaying. Whatsoever method you think fit, it must suddenly be punished (*opprimi sustentando ac prolatando.*)

SUSTINEO. 1. He that would set bounds to Vice, does just as if he should think, that a Man who has thrown himself from a Precipice, can stop himself, when he pleases (*sustinere se.*)

SUUS. 1. Augustus compelled L. Antonius to fly to Perusia, and there starved him to a Surrender: yet

yet *not without great personal Risques* both before the War, and in the War (*non sine magnis suis, &c. discriminibus.*)

2. *Socrates* retains to the last *that peculiar of his*, and affirming nothing (*suum illud.*)

3. One particular quality is given by nature to one Beast, and another to another: *which peculiar each keeps constant to, and swerves not from it (quod suum.)*

4. We ought to look carefully into ourselves, and consider well, *what each Man has that is peculiar to him (quid quisque habeat sui,)* and make the best use of it; and not to be foolishly trying, how other Men's Talents will become us. For that becomes every Man most, *which is most peculiarly his (quod est cujusque maxime suum.)*

5. These Works being almost compleated, *Petretius and Afranius*, apprehending they should be cut off from foraging, because *Cæsar* was so much superior to them in Cavalry, resolved to decamp, and remove the War to *Celtiberia*. They were the rather induced to embrace this Resolution, because those Countries were confirmed in *Pompey's* Interest, and amongst whom, *Cæsar* was hardly known. From hence they expected considerable supplies of Horse and Infantry, and doubted not but to be able to protract the War until Winter, *in a Country that was entirely in their Interest (suis locis.) Ita Dii sui, mei, pro, tibi, mihi faciles, propitii, &c.*

T.

TAMEN. 1. They said that they were in a worse condition than the rest of the Gauls, for this reason, because *These had it in their power*

to fly at least; but that they, having received *Ariovistus* into their Country, could not stir without his knowledge (*his tamen fugæ facultas daretur.*) Latinissimè.

2. The Enemy's Shipping was so strong, that our Beaks could do them no Prejudice, and had we built Turrets, yet these could not have equalled the height of their Poops (*excitatis autem turribus, tamen hæc altitudo puppium superabat.*)

TANTUM. 1. He found no more Ships than could just with crowding carry over fifteen thousand of his legionary Soldiers (*Tantum navium reperit, ut angustè, &c. possent.*)

TANTUS. 1. There will either be no War there, or it will be such an one, that you, or your Successors will be able to support with the addition of a few Forces (*aut tantum erit*) h. e. *tam leve, ita non metuendum.*

TEMERE. 1. The mind of a Poet is rarely covetous: he loves Verses, and this is his only Study and Delight (*non temere avarus est.*)

TEMPUS. 1. A Man cannot always do as he would, if his Estate will not afford it. Now my Circumstances are such, that I should be very glad of a Daughter (*nunc ita tempus est mi.*)

2. The Remembrance of my own misfortunes comforts me; an image of which I see in your Affairs (*meorum temporum.*) *tempus et tempora Ciceroni plerumque notant adversam fortunam.*

3. I have for these many Years lived in such a manner, that neither regard to my own Advantage, nor the love of Reading, nor Pleasure, nor Sleep, has ever diverted me from assisting any one in his Distress (*ab ullius unquam me tempore, &c. avocarit*)

carit) quin pro eo dicerem, seu caput ejus, feurres in discrimen vocaretur.

TEMPESTIVUS. 1. He bitterly reproached the Senate and People of *Rome*, for *feasting and banqueting too early in the Day, and before the usual and allowed time*; while *Cæsar* was engaged in Battle, and exposed to so many dangers (*tempestiva convivio celebrarent*) h. e. de die; id quod in vitio ponebatur.

TENDO. 1. The Interregent, and the Senate labour that there may be an Election of Consuls: the Tribunes and the Commonalty, that there may be an Election of Tribunes (*tendunt.*) Verbum hoc cum Infinitivo frequentat Horatius. Epist. Lib. 1. 10.

*Purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum,
Quam quæ per pronum trepidat cum murmure
rivum?*—Ibid. aliisque in locis.

TENEO. 1. I remembered some Verses, which I had been informed were engraved on his Monument (*tenebam*) memoriâ nimirum.

2. Those that have subdued Nations by open force, may be allowed to use severity, as Masters towards their Slaves, if they cannot otherwise be held in Subjection (*teneri.*)

3. If a Man be in such a condition, as that he is unable to plead Causes, to engage and entertain the People with Harangues, he should take the more care, that he do those things which are in his power; such are the Duties of Justice, and Fidelity; of Modesty, Temperance, and Liberality: the performance of which may make amends for his want of the others (*populum concionibus tenere.*)

4. *Publius*, by Country a Syrian, was so excellent a Dancer, that he was the only Man upon the Stage

Stage (*scenam tenuerit*) h. e. primas, principem locum in scena tenuerit.

TENTO. 1. If his Feet are affected, if his Tongue falters, what reason have you to think him partly drunk, and partly sober (*temantur?*)

————— *Tenisque lageos*

Tentatura pedes olim, vincituraque linguam. Vir.

2. He was the only person of them all to be feared. He had intelligence of every thing; he had access to every body: He had ability; had confidence to apply them, to sell their pulses, to practise upon them: He had a head shaped for any Exploit; and to that head was wanting neither Tongue nor Hand (*appellare, tentare, sollicitare, poterat, audebat.*)

TERMINO. 1. *Epicurus*, I confess, upon several occasions, speaks courageously enough as to Pain; but we must not consider so much what he says, as what is agreeable and proper for one to say, who has made pleasure the ultimate bound of Goods, and Pain the ultimate bound of Evils (*bona voluptate terminaverit, mala dolore.*)

TESTOR. 1. *Panætius* often avows, That nothing is profitable, but that which is honest; and, that whatever is honest, is at the same time profitable (*testatur.*)

TRACTO. 1. She thought it not adviseable to deliver up the Empire to a Boy, nor yet openly to manage it herself (*tractare*) h. e. administrare.

2. *Q. Fabius* was my Tribune in *Cilicia*; in which Post he so behaved himself, that I seemed to have received a Kindness from him, not to have done him one (*ita se tractavit.*)

3. That Saying, though in itself impious, is yet therefore well in the Poet; because *Atræus* being

270 *The peculiar Use and Signification*

being the Person that was acting, he was to be made speak that which was suitable to his Character (cum tractaretur Atreus.)

TRADO. 1. Who ever dared to assume the Name of a Philosopher, *without laying down some Instructions about Duty (nullis officii præceptis tradendis?) Propriè.*

2. Next in esteem to Mercury is Apollo, then Mars, Jupiter, and Minerva, of whom they have the same Notions (*opinionem*) with other Countries: That Apollo puts by (*depellere*) Diseases; that Minerva taught Mankind the Grounds of Works and Manufactures; that Jupiter is the supreme Deity; and that Mars presids over War (*operum atque artificiorum initia tradere.*)

3. I recommended Philogenes and Seius to Thermus (*tradidi.*)

TRADUCO. 1. Go you, and bring them over (*Tullas, abi, et traduce.*) Transpositio Græcis simul Latinisque satis frequens.

TRAHO. 1. The Age could not be so corrupt, as to infect also a Man of such perfect Wisdom (*ut traheret.*)

TRIBUO. 1. They thought that he was able to effect every thing: whence it came to pass, that they imputed all ill success either to his negligence, or treachery (*ejus negligentia, &c. tribuerent.*)

2. The Soul is divided into two Parts; whereof the one is endued with Reason, the other not (*tributus.*)

TRISTITIA. 1. He who is properly called *Perduellis*, had, by our Ancestors, the Name of *Hostis* given him; the gentleness of the Word mitigating the harshness of the thing: for *Hostis* among
them

them signified the same thing that *Peregrinus* does now amongst us (*tristitiam.*) Sic et materia, quam quis tractat, obscura, impedita, minimeque adeo jucunda, *tristis* appellatur.

TUEOR. 1. The Soldier rests half the Year, husbands his Land, and gets *wherewithal* to maintain himself, and his Family, both at home, and abroad (*unde se ac suos tueri possit.*)

TUM. 1. With these Omens, *Catiline*, that it may prove preservation to the State, ruin and confusion to yourself, and destruction to all those that have combined themselves with you in Villainy and Treason, go your way to an unnatural and rebellious War; And thou, *Jupiter*, repulse him and his Accomplices from the Altars and Temples, from the Houses and Walls of the City: And all the Enemies of their Country confound (*mastrabis*) with eternal Punishment (*Tum, tu Jupiter, &c. arcebis.*) Hanc particulam, ut dudum docti monuerunt, in comprecationibus usurpabant Veteres.

TUTELA. 1. At *Cæsar's* entrance upon the Civil War, every Centurian offered him an Horse out of his own Pay; and the whole Body of his Army tendered their Service *gratis*, the richer sort having undertaken the support and maintenance of the poorer (*tenuiorum tutelam.*)

2. We pardoned them at their humble request; we took them into mercy; we made an alliance with them, when we had vanquished them: afterwards, when they were sorely distressed in the *African War*, we looked upon them as belonging to our protection (*tutelæ nostræ deinde duximus.*)

V.

VARIUS. 1. A Woman is a *various* and changeable thing (*varium*) negotium.

VENIA. 1. *Olympias* begged of him not to suffer her inveterate Enemies utterly to extirpate the memory and family of *Philip*, and to bring speedily relief to the Children of *Alexander*; *which request of hers, if he granted, she desired he would forthwith raise Forces, and bring them to her assistance (quam veniam si daret.)*

VENIO. 1. *The thoughts of your Power come as often into his Mind, as of your Justice (non minus saepe ei venit in mentem potestatis, &c. quam) recordatio nimirum, aut si quid simile est.*

VEREOR. 1. The two things that are of greatest power in this State at this time make both against us; the highest Interest, and Eloquence: the one of which, *C. Aquilius*, I am a little affected with, the other I am afraid of (*alteram vereor, alteram metuo*)

2. Let Children never be flattered; let them hear nothing but the Truth; let them fear some times; *let them always be under an awful respect*; let them rise up to their Elders; let them never get any thing by anger and peevishness: what is denied them when they cry, let them have when they are quiet (*vereantur semper.*)

VERITAS. 1. Will you condemn him before you have heard him, though *Justice be on his side (veritas cum eo faciat?)*

2. I am in hopes that *Justice*, which has so long been kept down by the Power of Interest, will at last,

last, by the impartiality of such Men, be raised again (*veritatem*) h. e. *judiciorum integritatem*.

3. If before this Council, the Cause shall be weighed by Power and Greatness, not by impartial Justice: verily there is nothing any longer inviolable and pure in the State: no Comfort to the low condition of the Poor from the staunchness and integrity of the Judge (*non ex veritate causa pendetur.*)

VERO. 1. H. His daughter he has debauched. D. How! H. Hold, you have not yet heard the worst of the thing. D. What is there any thing more still? H. Ay, indeed, more (*Verò amplius*) h. e. *scilicet, utique amplius*.

2. You was often, I suppose, in the Philosophers Schools, when you was at Athens. M. I was so, and with great satisfaction too (*Verò*) h. e. *utique fui*.

VERTO. 1. Callicratides, Admiral of Sparta, in the Peloponnesian War, after he had done many signal Services, ruined all at last, in not taking the Counsel of those who advised him to retreat with his Navy from Arginussæ, and not venture giving the Athenians Battle (*vertit ad extremum omnia*) h. e. *evertit*.

2. Augustus vowed magnificent Games to Jupiter, if the Republick turned to a better State (*vertisset*) *se nimirum*.

VERUS. 1. It is right and reasonable, to love those who ought to be dearest to us, as well as our selves: but to do it more, is impossible (*verum*).

VETO. 1. Nature can by no means be hindered from exerting itself (*vetari*) h. e. *prohiberi, impediri, arceri*.

VEXATIO. 1. When I consider *Lentulus* upon the Throne, *Gabinus* clad in Purple, *Catiline* come with his Army : then I dread the shrieks of virtuous Women, the flight of Virgins and Boys, and the wailing of Vestal Priestesses (*vexationem.*)

VEXO. 1. What Mortal, that has the Spirit of a Man, can bear that they should have superfluity of Riches, to lavish away in building Seats, and levelling Mountains, whilst we have not a supply even for our necessities? that they should join Houses together, whilst we have not a place of abode for ourselves; and domestic Gods? though in fine, they tear and barrafs their Money all manner of ways, yet, with the utmost wantonness and extravagance, they are not able to get the mastery of their riches (*postremò omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant.*)

VIDELICET. 1. It is plain that there are certain Seeds in the Earth, which being set at liberty, by breaking the clods, spring up briskly, and do their proper Work (*esse videlicet.*)

VIDEO. 1. Do we not see, that no Pain is declined by those who undertake to strive for the Prize in the Olympick Games? (*Videmusne*) h. e. nonne videmus? Vide VOLO.

2. If Sighing did administer any relief, yet we should consider what was the part of a gallant and courageous Man; but since it does not at all abate Pain, why do we disgrace ourselves to no purpose (*videremus?*)

2. If this be so, as you say, it is to be feared, that you give Philosophy a praise that it deserves not. For what greater argument is there, that Philosophy avails nothing, than that some excellent

cellent Philosophers live scandalous Lives (*Videndum est, ne.*)

4. My chief comfort is, *that I was wiser, and had a farther insight into things*, than other People; being very desirous of a Peace, though upon never so unequal terms (*vidisse me plus.*) *Loquendi genus Ciceroni ac Terentio familiare.*

VINCO. 1. S. But why do I torment my old age for his Madness? Even let him have her. P. Good Father. S. Good Father? as though you had need of this Father. You have got yourself a Family, a Wife, Children, in spite of your Father. Persons are brought to affirm her to be an *Athenian* Citizen. *Be the Victory yours (Viceris.)* Verbum familiare iratis.

2. When *Sylla* had for some time obstinately refused to hearken to the meditation and intercession of *Cæsar's* Friends, and was at last forced to yield to their repeated Importunities, he cried out, *Well then, even carry your Point*, and take him among you; but remember withal, that this Man will one day ruin the State (*Vincite.*)

VIS. 1. *Mercury* is their Tutelar God, to whose Honour they have many Images erected; him they esteem as the Inventor of Arts, and apply themselves to him for protection in their Journeys and Undertakings; *believing him to have the greatest influence over Merchandize, and all the ways of Gain (hunc ad quæstus pecuniæ, mercaturasque habere vim maximam arbitrantur.)*

2. The Immortal Gods will aid and assist this invincible People, this most renowned Empire, and glorious City, *against such a prodigious Impiety (contra tantam vim sceleris.)* Conjuratorem Catilinariam dicit.

VIOLO. 1. There is a difference between Justice and Modesty. The duty of Justice is not to injure or wrong Men; of Modesty, not to offend them (*violare.*)

Viso. 1. I am sadly afraid, lest *Philumena* should grow worse and worse; which that she may not, I beg of you, *Æsculapius*, and you, *Sulus*. Now I will go and see her (*ad eam visam.*)

VITA. 1. *Aquillius*, when he was asked what Knavery was, answered, when one thing was pretended, and another drove at. If then this Definition of *Aquillius* be good, all simulation, and dissimulation, must be banished out of all business and dealings of Men one with another (*ex omni vita.*)

2. Men are in no one thing more busy, nor take greater pains, than about Wine; as if Nature had not given us the liquor of Water, which of all others is the most wholesome drink (*operosior vita est.*)

3. I question not but you consider, how uncertain the event of things are, how flexible men's inclinations are, how much treachery, how much falsehood is in the World (*quid vanitatis in vita.*)

4. He was for this reason surnamed *Hierax*, because, after the manner of that Bird of Prey, he endeavoured to get his Living by Rapine and Violence (*vitam sectaretur*) h. e. *vitulum.*

5. It is not your Money only that you throw away, but your Reputation (*vitam.*)

Voco. 1. If she calls me daughter, I will call her Mother; but she disowns me for a Daughter, and I will cast her off for a Mother (*ego vocem*) h. e. *erit ut ego vocem.* Futuri sensus in Ellipsi latet.

2. He

2. He never *invited* any one to his House, whose Patience in hearing him talk, did not more than pay for the Entertainment (*ad se vocabat.*)

VOLUNTAS. 1. We have from C. *Cæsar*, as his own dignity, and the honour of his Ancestors required, this his Vote, as an Hostage of his perpetual good Affection to the State (*perpetuæ in remp. voluntatis*) propitiæ nimirum.

Vox. 1. The majority of the Senate, compelled to it by the noise and clamour of the Consul, the terror of the Army that was hard by, and the menaces of Pompey's Friends, at last unwillingly submitted to Scipio's motion; that if *Cæsar* did not disband his Army by a day prefixed, he should be proclaimed a Traitor (*vocibus consulis.*)

Volo. 1. If you are seated in a place below your Quality, will you be angry with him that invited you, or with him that sits above you? Will you not bear these things with an even mind? (*Vis tu pati*) h. e. An non vis pati? Ecquid dubitas pati? Nonne te pudet non pati?

2. Will you not refrain yourself, *Servius*, and remember that you was born mortal (*Visne tu?*)

3. Cannot you be prevailed upon to lay aside the foolish desire of having a Name with Posterity (*Visne tu?*)

4. Have you any farther service for me? For I must step to the Forum about a little business. P. I will go along with you (*Nunquid vis?*)

5. All comes to you, to know if you have any Commands for them (*quid velis.*)

U.

U B I. 1. *M.* Why out of humour, Brother?
D. Do you, at whose House our *Æschines* is, ask why I am out of humour (*Rogas, ubi*) h. e. tune, apud quem? Tune, qui illum apud te corrumpi finis? Tristitiæ causa satis vehemens.

2. Because certain public Sacrifices had been usually executed by the Kings themselves in their own Persons; that Kings might not be missed in any respect whatever, they create a King-Priest (*ne ubi ubi regum desiderium esset.*)

ULTIMUS. 1. Factions have been, and will be to most States more destructive, than foreign Wars, than Famine, or Sickness, and whatever else Men attribute to the Wrath of the Gods, as the extremities of Public Calamities (*velut ultima publicorum malorum vertunt.*)

2. Where there are many of the same humour, and the same inclination, every one sees, in a manner, in the Person of another, his own Picture, and is accordingly delighted as much with him, as with himself; and that is brought about, which Pythagoras thought the Perfection of Friendship; the making out of several (*ultimum in amicitia putavit.*)

ULTRO. 1. Was it not enough to receive an injury at his hands? We have thrown the Varlet a lump of Money also into the bargain, that he may have wherewithal to maintain himself, until he contrive some other Roguery (*ultrò obiectum est*) h. e. insuper.

2. The *Albici* often sallied out of the Town, and set fire to our Mount and Turrets; though
 our

our Soldiers easily extinguished it, and besides, repulsed the Enemy back into the Town with considerable Loss (*magnisque ultrò illatis detrimentis, &c.*)

3. You have fully requited that Present; nay, you have over and above obliged the Giver (*ultrò.*)

UNDE. 1. How can I possibly make a suitable return to him, from whom I have received so many, and so great kindnesses (*unde?*)

2. I am made a jest and a laughing-stock, Father. T. By whom. C. By him that you committed me to (*unde?*)

UNICE. 1. I shewed *Lentulus* his Letter, and asked whether he knew the Seal. By a nod he owned it. Marry said I, it is a noted Seal, the Image of your Grandfather, a most honourable Person, who bore a singular Affection to his Country and Countrymen (*qui amavit unice patriam, et cives suos.*)

2. I recommend to you *Præcilius*, in a most particular manner, the Son of a Relation of yours, a most intimate Friend of mine, and an excellent Man (*commendo unice.*)

UNUS. 1. I am afraid, that when we have once quitted our Piety towards the Gods, the very Faith that we owe to human Society, and the most excellent of all Virtues, Justice, will not live long after it (*una excellentissima virtus*)

2. The day before *Domitian* condemned *Aretinus Clemens*, one that had been Consul; he sent for him into his Bed-chamber, compelled him to sit by his Bed-side; dismissed him secure and chearful, and at Supper sent him a Dish of Meat from his Table (*consularum unum*) h. c. quendam.

3. Methinks I see this City, the light of the whole World, and the citadel of all Nations,

sinking at once in a sudden general Conflagration : I see in my mind my Country buried, heaps of Citizens miserable : the look and rage of *Cetbegus*, swaggering in your Slaughter, is perpetually passing before my Eyes (*subito uno incendio concidentem.*) *Unum incendium, est, quod omnia uno tempore corripit.*

USURPO. 1. *Caius Lælius*, he, that is called the *Wife*, brought down the Courage and Fierceness of *Viriatius* so low, as to render the War easy to those that came after him (*Sapiens usurpatur.*)

USUS. 1. It is not expedient for me to follow him in : For I perceive all our Family is hated by them (*mibi factò usus est.*)

2. There is nothing that we more vehemently and cordially desire, than that the antient Friendship, Traffick and Commerce, that the *English* and *Swedes* have had together, may every day encrease (*commercium, usumque.*)

UT. 1. If you love me, which you either do, or counterfeit exceeding well : but howsoever that be, take care of your Health (*sed ut est*) pro, utut, quoquo pacto ea se res habeat.

UTER. 1. Since, not content with certain Liberty, we are running the venture of Empire, or Slavery ; let us take some course, whereby it may be decided, without great loss, without much blood of both Nations, which shall govern (*utri utris imperent.*)

UTILITAS. 1. Within the most inward Caverns of the Earth, a World of useful things lie hid ; which, in that they were only made for the good of Man, therefore can they by him alone be discovered (*plurimarum rerum latet utilitas.*)

UTOR.

UTOR. 1. In short, whether you are in pursuit of wisdom, or riches: whether you live upon, mullets, or Leeks; admit Pompeius Grophus into your familiarity and friendship (*utere.*)

2. He made such quick dispatch, that he was arrived with his Forces in Asia, before the King's Lieutenants were set out (*Tantâ celeritate usus est.*)

3. He promised King Artaxerxes that he should conquer all Greece, if he would please to follow his Advice (*si suis uti consiliis vellet.*)

4. The elderly sort, that had born the highest Offices, assemble in the Forum (*usi.*)

5. If they would sell part of their Estates, to clear their Debts, and not tire out their Rents with paying Interest; we might have more able, and bonester Citizens of them (*et locupletioribus his, et melioribus civibus uteremur.*)

6. Horses when grown fierce and unruly by frequent Engagements, use to be delivered to Breakers, that we may have them more gentle (*quod facilioribus his utamur.*)

7. How unkindly our Fleet was lately treated at Leghorn; how little accommodated with necessary Supplies; in what a hostile manner twice constrained to depart the Harbour; we are sufficiently given to understand, as well from undoubted Witnesses upon the Place, as from our Admiral himself; to whose relation we cannot but give credit, when we have thought him worthy to command our Fleet (*Quam non amicis nostra Classis Liburnensibus usa nuper sit.*)

8. In troth, if ever I have a Son, he shall find me a kind indulgent Father (*utetur.*)

9. We cannot have the People any longer our Abettors, as we had before. For Philosophy is contented with but few Judges, studiously avoid-
ing

ing the multitude (*adjutore populo, quo utebamus antea, uti.*)

10. I was thirty Days, or more, on Ship-board; expecting every minute to be drowned; we had such bad Weather all the while (*usi sumus.*)

11. He had very hard fortune at the beginning of his Youth. For his Father not being able to pay his Fine to the People, and dying a Prisoner of the State, *Cimon* was committed to the same confinement; nor by the Laws of *Athens* could he be released, until he had paid the mulct imposed on his Father (*duro admodum initio usus est adolescentiæ.*)

12. Whereas the *Athenians* had before but a small and inconvenient Port; by his Advice they built a tripple Haven at *Piræum*, and encompassed it with Walls, so that it equalled the City itself in magnificence, and excelled it in usefulness (*uterentur.*)

13. *Cæsar* was then at *Buthrotum*, which lies over against *Corcyra*; whither he had marched with one Legion, to take in the farther Countries, and supply himself with Corn, which he was but slenderly provided with (*et rem frumentariam, expediendam, qua angustè utebatur.*)

14. P. Are you not ashamed to act thus? S. This is my way: if you like me, deal with me (*si placeo, utere.*)

15. *Sylla's* Soldiers, after they had prodigally spent what they had, mindful of their antient plunder and victory, wished for a Civil War (*largiùs suo usi.*)

16. Make out, if you can, that the Soul subsists after Death. M. We can produce the best Authorities for the proving that: in the first place, all Antiquity (*auctoribus uti.*)

17. I think I shall draw up in writing these five Days Debates. For upon what can we better employ our Leisure (*ubi melius uti.*)

18. Being closely besieged by *Antigonus*, and fearing he should lose his horses for want of room to stir them about; he found out a way to warm and exercise them, as they stood in their Stalls; that they might eat their Meat with the better Appetite (*quò libentius cibo uterentur.*)

19. The Embassadors brought him a vast Sum of money, and begged of him, that he would please to accept of it (*ut eo uti vellet.*)

20. He will not accept of Conditions of Peace, who thinks himself superior, nor be contented with an equal share, who is confident he shall get all (*Non est usus.*)

21. He thought it not suitable to the character of a brave Man, to accept Life upon these Conditions (*uti ista conditione vitæ.*)

22. Other things that are desired, are serviceable, one for one thing, and another for another; Riches, that you may have a supply for your Expenses; Power and Interest, that you may be respected and honoured; Pleasures, that you may be delighted: Health, that you may be free from pain, and able to discharge the Offices of the Body; but the use of Friendship extends to all things; wherever you turn yourself, it is ready at hand; it is no where excluded; it is never unseasonable, never troublesome (*ut utare.*) *Hæc quotusquisque legit adhuc, qui intelligeret, quid esset; UT UTARE: nimirum ut sustineas impendia, ut sufficias sumptibus, ut habeas in sumptum.*

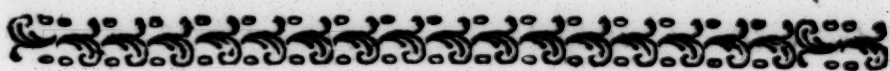
23. Give *Syrus* a little Money in hand, to keep him (*unde utatur*) h. e. qui vitam toleret, sustentet.

24. Assure

24. Assure yourself, that my small Possessions are a greater grief to me, than a pleasure. For I am more concerned that I have not a worthy heir to leave them to, than I am pleased, *that I have wherewithal to live (me habere qui utar.) Ita et utentior.*

25. A Man that has got a plentiful Estate, may I confess live better, and spend more upon himself, yet how is he the better Man for it (*utentior sane sit*) h. e. plus impendat in cultum vitæ: pluribus utatur ad vitam tuendam: majores sumptus in se tuendo faciat.

F I N I S.



An INDEX of the WORDS explained in this Volume.

A	<i>Ab</i>	Pag. 1	<i>Administro</i>	17	<i>Allevo</i>	29
	<i>Abdico</i>	2	<i>Admitto</i>	ib.	<i>Alloquium</i>	ib.
<i>Abdo</i>		ib.	<i>Admodum</i>	18	<i>Alloquor</i>	ib.
<i>Abduco</i>		ib.	<i>Adorno</i>	ib.	<i>Alo</i>	ib.
<i>Abeo</i>		3	<i>Adscisco</i>	ib.	<i>Alter</i>	ib.
<i>Abhorreo</i>		ib.	<i>Adsumo</i>	ib.	<i>Ambio</i>	30
<i>Abjicio</i>		ib.	<i>Adsum</i>	ib.	<i>Ambitio</i>	ib.
<i>Abjuro</i>		4	<i>Adversum</i>	ib.	<i>Ambitiosus</i>	31
<i>Abrogo</i>		ib.	<i>Advoco</i>	ib.	<i>Amicitia</i>	ib.
<i>Abstinencia</i>		5	<i>Æger</i>	19	<i>Amitto</i>	32
<i>Abstinens</i>		ib.	<i>Ægrum</i>	ib.	<i>Amo</i>	ib.
<i>Absum</i>		ib.	<i>Æmulor</i>	ib.	<i>Amplector</i>	33
<i>Absurde</i>		7	<i>Æmulus</i>	ib.	<i>Amplifico</i>	ib.
<i>Abutor</i>		ib.	<i>Æquabilitas</i>	ib.	<i>Amplus</i>	ib.
<i>Ac</i>		ib.	<i>Æquitas</i>	ib.	<i>An</i>	ib.
<i>Accedo</i>		ib.	<i>Æquum</i>	20	<i>Animus</i>	b.
<i>Accendo</i>		8	<i>Æquus</i>	ib.	<i>Annus</i>	ib.
<i>Accessus</i>		ib.	<i>Æstimo</i>	ib.	<i>Antepono</i>	ib.
<i>Accido</i>		ib.	<i>Affecto</i>	21	<i>Antiquus</i>	34
<i>Accipio</i>		9	<i>Affero</i>	ib.	<i>Aperio</i>	ib.
<i>Accurate</i>		10	<i>Afficio</i>	22	<i>Apparatus</i>	ib.
<i>Acerbus</i>		ib.	<i>Affectio</i>	23	<i>Apparatus</i>	35
<i>Actio</i>		11	<i>Affinis</i>	ib.	<i>Appello, as</i>	ib.
<i>Ad</i>		ib.	<i>Affirmo</i>	ib.	<i>Appello, is</i>	ib.
<i>Addico</i>		12	<i>Affligo</i>	24	<i>Appeto</i>	36
<i>Addo</i>		13	<i>Aggredior</i>	25	<i>Appono</i>	ib.
<i>Addubito</i>		ib.	<i>Agmen</i>	26	<i>Appositus</i>	37
<i>Adductus</i>		ib.	<i>Agnosco</i>	ib.	<i>Apprehendo</i>	ib.
<i>Adco</i>		ib.	<i>Ago</i>	ib.	<i>Approbo</i>	ib.
<i>Adeò</i>		14	<i>Aio</i>	28	<i>Apte</i>	38
<i>Adhæresco</i>		15	<i>Algeo</i>	ib.	<i>Aptus</i>	ib.
<i>Adhibeo</i>		ib.	<i>Alibi</i>	ib.	<i>Arbitratus</i>	39
<i>Adjungo</i>		16.	<i>Alienus</i>	ib.	<i>Arbitrium</i>	ib.
<i>Adjuvo</i>		ib.	<i>Alius</i>	ib.	<i>Arceo</i>	ib.
<i>Adiga</i>		ib.	<i>Allego</i>	29	<i>Arripero</i>	ib.

<i>Ars, artes</i>	40	<i>Cassus</i>	53	<i>Competit</i>	69
<i>Ascendo</i>	ib.	<i>Casus</i>	ib.	<i>Compositio</i>	ib.
<i>Aspicio</i>	ib.	<i>Caveo</i>	ib.	<i>Compleo</i>	ib.
<i>Assessor</i>	ib.	<i>Causa</i>	54	<i>Comprehendo</i>	ib.
<i>Assentor</i>	ib.	<i>Causor</i>	56	<i>Conatus</i>	70
<i>Assesor</i>	41	<i>Cautio</i>	ib.	<i>Concedo</i>	ib.
<i>Assiduitas</i>	ib.	<i>Cedo</i>	ib.	<i>Concido</i>	71
<i>Assiduus</i>	ib.	<i>Celebro</i>	57	<i>Concilio</i>	ib.
<i>Assuetus</i>	42	<i>Censeo</i>	ib.	<i>Concipio</i>	ib.
<i>Astrictus</i>	ib.	<i>Cerno</i>	58	<i>Concludo</i>	72
<i>Atque</i>	ib.	<i>Certus</i>	ib.	<i>Conditio</i>	ib.
<i>Atrox</i>	ib.	<i>Cesso</i>	59	<i>Condo</i>	ib.
<i>Attendo</i>	ib.	<i>Circuitus</i>	ib.	<i>Con dono</i>	ib.
<i>Attentus</i>	ib.	<i>Circumscriptio</i>	60	<i>Conduco</i>	73
<i>Attinet</i>	ib.	<i>Circumspicio</i>	ib.	<i>Confero</i>	ib.
<i>Attribuo</i>	43	<i>Civilis</i>	ib.	<i>Conficio</i>	74
<i>Averto</i>	ib.	<i>Civilitas</i>	61	<i>Confidenter</i>	ib.
<i>Auctor</i>	ib.	<i>Clementer</i>	ib.	<i>Confido</i>	ib.
<i>Auctoritas</i>	45	<i>Clientela</i>	ib.	<i>Confligo</i>	ib.
<i>Auctus</i>	ib.	<i>Cæpi</i>	62	<i>Conformo</i>	75
<i>Audeo</i>	ib.	<i>Coeo</i>	ib.	<i>Congero</i>	ib.
<i>Audio</i>	ib.	<i>Coerceo</i>	ib.	<i>Conjungo</i>	ib.
<i>Auditio</i>	46	<i>Cognitio</i>	ib.	<i>Conor</i>	96
<i>Aufero</i>	ib.	<i>Cognomen</i>	ib.	<i>Conscientia</i>	ib.
<i>Autem</i>	47	<i>Cognosco</i>	ib.	<i>Confector</i>	77
B <i>Eatus</i>	48	<i>Cogo</i>	63	<i>Consequor</i>	ib.
<i>Bene</i>	ib.	<i>Collatio</i>	64	<i>Consenesco</i>	ib.
<i>Beneficium</i>	ib.	<i>Collocatio</i>	ib.	<i>Consisto</i>	ib.
<i>Benigne</i>	ib.	<i>Colloco</i>	ib.	<i>Conspicio</i>	78
<i>Bonum</i>	49	<i>Colloquor</i>	ib.	<i>Conspiratus</i>	ib.
C <i>Ado</i>	49	<i>Colo</i>	ib.	<i>Constans</i>	79
<i>Cæremonia</i>	50	<i>Commeatus</i>	ib.	<i>Constanter</i>	ib.
<i>Cater</i>	ib.	<i>Commereo</i>	ib.	<i>Constantia</i>	ib.
<i>Calamitas</i>	ib.	<i>Committo</i>	65	<i>Constituo</i>	ib.
<i>Calidus</i>	51	<i>Commoditas</i>	66	<i>Constitutio</i>	ib.
<i>Cano</i>	ib.	<i>Commodum</i>	ib.	<i>Consto</i>	80
<i>Capeo</i>	ib.	<i>Communico</i>	67	<i>Consuetudo</i>	ib.
<i>Careo</i>	52	<i>Communis</i>	ib.	<i>Consul</i>	ib.
<i>Castigo</i>	53	<i>Comparo</i>	ib.	<i>Consulo</i>	81
		<i>Comperio</i>	69	<i>Contactus</i>	ib.

Contemna

<i>Contemno</i>	81	<i>Deduco</i>	94	<i>Dictum</i>	105
<i>Contendo</i>	ib.	<i>Defendo</i>	ib.	<i>Dictio</i>	ib.
<i>Contente</i>	82	<i>Defero</i>	95	<i>Dies</i>	ib.
<i>Contentus</i>	ib.	<i>Definio</i>	ib.	<i>Dignitas</i>	106
<i>Continens</i>	ib.	<i>Deflagro</i>	ib.	<i>Dignus</i>	ib.
<i>Continenter</i>	ib.	<i>Defungor</i>	96	<i>Differo</i>	107
<i>Contineo</i>	83	<i>Dejicio</i>	ib.	<i>Difficultas</i>	ib.
<i>Continuo</i>	84	<i>Deinde</i>	ib.	<i>Diffido</i>	ib.
<i>Continuus</i>	ib.	<i>Delectus</i>	ib.	<i>Diffluo</i>	ib.
<i>Contra</i>	ib.	<i>Delego</i>	97	<i>Diffundo</i>	ib.
<i>Contraho</i>	ib.	<i>Delibero</i>	ib.	<i>Dilabor</i>	ib.
<i>Convalesco</i>	85	<i>Delibo</i>	ib.	<i>Diligenter</i>	108
<i>Converto</i>	ib.	<i>Demitto</i>	ib.	<i>Diligentia</i>	ib.
<i>Cinvinco</i>	ib.	<i>Demo</i>	98	<i>Dimitto</i>	ib.
<i>Convicium</i>	ib.	<i>Demum</i>	ib.	<i>Dirigo</i>	ib.
<i>Copia</i>	86	<i>Denuntio</i>	ib.	<i>Discedo</i>	ib.
<i>Copiosus</i>	ib.	<i>Depono</i>	ib.	<i>Disciplina</i>	109
<i>Cor</i>	ib.	<i>Deposco</i>	ib.	<i>Disco</i>	110
<i>Corpus</i>	87	<i>Depravo</i>	ib.	<i>Discretus</i>	ib.
<i>Corripio</i>	ib.	<i>Deprecor</i>	ib.	<i>Disputo</i>	ib.
<i>Corroboro</i>	ib.	<i>Deprimo</i>	99	<i>Dissentis</i>	ib.
<i>Corruptus</i>	ib.	<i>Deputo</i>	ib.	<i>Dissolvo</i>	ib.
<i>Corresco</i>	ib.	<i>Derelictus</i>	ib.	<i>Dissuadeo</i>	111
<i>Crimen</i>	ib.	<i>Descendo</i>	ib.	<i>Distineo</i>	ib.
<i>Cum</i>	88	<i>Describo</i>	100	<i>Distrako</i>	ib.
<i>Cumulo</i>	89	<i>Descriptio</i>	ib.	<i>Distributè</i>	ib.
<i>Cumulu</i>	ib.	<i>Desideo</i>	101	<i>Disturbatio</i>	ib.
<i>Cupide</i>	ib.	<i>Desiderium</i>	ib.	<i>Diversus</i>	112
<i>Cupidus</i>	ib.	<i>Desidero</i>	ib.	<i>Do</i>	ib.
<i>Cupio</i>	90	<i>Depono</i>	102	<i>Doceo</i>	113
<i>Curatio</i>	ib.	<i>Designo</i>	ib.	<i>Documentum</i>	114
<i>Curo</i>	ib.	<i>Desino</i>	ib.	<i>Doleo</i>	115
<i>Cursus</i>	91	<i>Despero</i>	ib.	<i>Dominatio</i>	ib.
		<i>Destino</i>	103	<i>Domus</i>	ib.
<i>D^{Amnosus}</i>	91	<i>Desum</i>	ib.	<i>Dono</i>	ib.
<i>De</i>	ib.	<i>Deterior</i>	ib.	<i>Dubitatio</i>	116
<i>Debeo</i>	ib.	<i>Deterreo</i>	ib.	<i>Dubite</i>	ib.
<i>Decedo</i>	92	<i>Detestor</i>	104	<i>Duco</i>	ib.
<i>Decerno</i>	94	<i>Detrimentum</i>	ib.	<i>Dum</i>	117
<i>Decoquo</i>	ib.	<i>Dico</i>	ib.	<i>Duntaxat</i>	ib.
				<i>Ea</i>	

E					
<i>Effera</i>	117	<i>Exposco</i>	128	G	<i>Ero</i> 146
<i>Efficacio</i>	118	<i>Exprimo</i>	ib.	<i>Gestito</i>	ib.
<i>Egressus</i>	ib.	<i>Exuo</i>	129	<i>Gladiator</i>	147
<i>Ellevo</i>	ib.			<i>Grassor</i>	ib.
<i>Elligo</i>	119	F	129	<i>Gratia</i>	ib.
<i>Eluceo</i>	ib.	<i>Abula</i>	ib.	<i>Gratificor</i>	ib.
<i>Emancipio</i>	ib.	<i>Fabulor</i>	ib.	<i>Gratulatio</i>	148
<i>Emergo</i>	ib.	<i>Facies</i>	ib.	<i>Gratulor</i>	ib.
<i>En unquam</i>	ib.	<i>Facile</i>	130	<i>Gratus</i>	ib.
<i>Eneco</i>	120	<i>Facilis</i>	ib.	<i>Gravis</i>	ib.
<i>Eo</i>	ib.	<i>Facio</i>	134		
<i>Eò</i>	ib.	<i>Factito</i>	ib.	H	<i>Abeo</i> 149
<i>Eodem</i>	121	<i>Facultas</i>	135	<i>Haſtenus</i>	152
<i>Ergo</i>	ib.	<i>Fallo</i>	136	<i>Hæreo</i>	153
<i>Eripio</i>	ib.	<i>Familia</i>	ib.	<i>Hic</i>	ib.
<i>Erumpo</i>	122	<i>Familiaris</i>	137	<i>Hinc</i>	154
<i>Et</i>	ib.	<i>Familiariter</i>	ib.	<i>Homo</i>	ib.
<i>Etiam</i>	ib.	<i>Fas</i>	ib.	<i>Huc</i>	ib.
<i>Etiſi</i>	ib.	<i>Fatigo</i>	138		
<i>Ex</i>	ib.	<i>Fero</i>	140	J	<i>Acce</i> 155
<i>Exantlo</i>	123	<i>Fides</i>	141	<i>Facto</i>	ib.
<i>Excellent</i>	ib.	<i>Fingo</i>	ib.	<i>Factura</i>	ib.
<i>Exceptio</i>	ib.	<i>Finio</i>	ib.	<i>Jam</i>	156
<i>Excipio</i>	ib.	<i>Finis</i>	ib.	<i>Jubeo</i>	ib.
<i>Excito</i>	124	<i>Fio</i>	142	<i>Judicium</i>	157
<i>Excutio</i>	ib.	<i>Fædo</i>	ib.	<i>Judico</i>	ib.
<i>Exeo</i>	ib.	<i>Fædus</i>	143	<i>Juro</i>	ib.
<i>Exequor</i>	125	<i>Forma</i>	ib.	<i>Jus</i>	158
<i>Exhaurio</i>	ib.	<i>Fortis</i>	ib.	<i>Jaſtus</i>	159
<i>Exigo</i>	ib.	<i>Frango</i>	ib.	<i>Juſtitia</i>	160
<i>Eximo</i>	ib.	<i>Fraus</i>	144	<i>Juvenilis</i>	ib.
<i>Exinde</i>	126	<i>Frequens</i>	ib.		
<i>Expecto</i>	ib.	<i>Frequenter</i>	ib.	I	<i>Bi</i> 160
<i>Expedio</i>	ib.	<i>Frequentia</i>	ib.	<i>Idcirco</i>	161
<i>Experior</i>	127	<i>Frequento</i>	145	<i>Idem</i>	ib.
<i>Expers</i>	ib.	<i>Fruor</i>	ib.	<i>Idoneus</i>	ib.
<i>Expeto</i>	128	<i>Fruſtus</i>	ib.	<i>Ignavus</i>	162
<i>Expleo</i>	ib.	<i>Frugi</i>	ib.	<i>Ignotus</i>	ib.
<i>Expono</i>	ib.	<i>Fuga</i>	ib.	<i>Ille</i>	ib.
	ib.	<i>Fugio</i>	146	<i>Illò</i>	ib.
	ib.	<i>Futiles</i>			

Illudo

<i>Illudo</i>	162	<i>Inhumanus</i>	ib.	<i>Irruo</i>	ib.
<i>Illustro</i>	163	<i>Iniquus</i>	173	<i>Is</i>	ib.
<i>Imbuo</i>	ib.	<i>Injungo</i>	ib.	<i>Iſſe</i>	183
<i>Immitto</i>	ib.	<i>Injuria</i>	ib.	<i>Iſtic</i>	ib.
<i>Immodestia</i>	ib.	<i>Injurius</i>	173	<i>Ita</i>	184
<i>Immotus</i>	164	<i>Injustitia</i>	ib.	<i>Item</i>	ib.
<i>Impar</i>	ib.	<i>Innocentia</i>	ib.	<i>Iterum</i>	185
<i>Impello</i>	ib.	<i>Inops</i>	174		
<i>Impensus</i>	ib.	<i>Inscribo</i>	ib.	<i>L Abo</i>	185
<i>Imperitia</i>	ib.	<i>Insequor</i>	ib.	<i>Labos, labor</i>	ib.
<i>Impero</i>	ib.	<i>Inſimulo</i>	ib.	<i>Laboro</i>	186
<i>Impius</i>	ib.	<i>Inſtauro</i>	ib.	<i>Lædo</i>	ib.
<i>Impono</i>	165	<i>Inſtitutio</i>	ib.	<i>Lætus</i>	187
<i>Importunitas</i>	ib.	<i>Inſiſto</i>	175	<i>Largiter</i>	ib.
<i>Importunus</i>	ib.	<i>Integer</i>	ib.	<i>Lateo</i>	ib.
<i>Impotens</i>	166	<i>Intelligo</i>	ib.	<i>Laudo</i>	ib.
<i>Impotentia</i>	ib.	<i>Intemperantia</i>	ib.	<i>Lego</i>	188
<i>Improbitas</i>	ib.	<i>Intendo</i>	176	<i>Lepos</i>	ib.
<i>Improbus</i>	ib.	<i>Inter</i>	ib.	<i>Libenter</i>	ib.
<i>Imputo</i>	167	<i>Interest</i>	ib.	<i>Libo</i>	ib.
<i>In</i>	ib.	<i>Interitus</i>	177	<i>Licet</i>	ib.
<i>Inaudio</i>	168	<i>Intermitto</i>	ib.	<i>Linquo</i>	ib.
<i>Inchoatus</i>	169	<i>Interpono</i>	ib.	<i>Liquet</i>	189
<i>Incivilis</i>	ib.	<i>Intervenio</i>	ib.	<i>Literæ</i>	ib.
<i>Includo</i>	ib.	<i>Inſervio</i>	178	<i>Lito</i>	ib.
<i>Incommode</i>	ib.	<i>Inſolens</i>	ib.	<i>Loco</i>	ib.
<i>Increpo</i>	ib.	<i>Intucor</i>	ib.	<i>Locuples</i>	ib.
<i>Inde</i>	170	<i>Inuado</i>	ib.	<i>Locus</i>	190
<i>Indicens</i>	ib.	<i>Inveho</i>	ib.	<i>Longinquitas</i>	191
<i>Indico</i>	ib.	<i>Invenio</i>	179	<i>Longinquus</i>	ib.
<i>Indiligens</i>	ib.	<i>Inveſtigo</i>	180	<i>Longus</i>	ib.
<i>Induco</i>	ib.	<i>Inviſtus</i>	ib.		
<i>Induſtria</i>	ib.	<i>Invidentia</i>	ib.	<i>M Agis</i>	192
<i>Inferior</i>	171	<i>Invidio</i>	ib.	<i>Magnopere</i>	ib.
<i>Infeſto</i>	ib.	<i>Invidia</i>	ib.	<i>Male</i>	ib.
<i>Infeſtus</i>	ib.	<i>Invito</i>	181	<i>Malitia</i>	193
<i>Ingenium</i>	ib.	<i>Inviſtatus</i>	ib.	<i>Malum</i>	ib.
<i>Ingratus</i>	ib.	<i>Inuro</i>	ib.	<i>Maneo</i>	ib.
<i>Ingredior</i>	172	<i>Inutilis</i>	182	<i>Matrimonium</i>	ib.
<i>Inhibeo</i>	ib.	<i>Ipſe</i>	ib.	<i>Maxime</i>	ib.

<i>Mediocris</i>	194	<i>Ne</i>	ib.	<i>Offendo</i>	ib.
<i>Meditatio</i>	ib.	<i>Nec</i>	ib.	<i>Officio</i>	215
<i>Meditor</i>	ib.	<i>Neceſſitudo</i>	ib.	<i>Officium</i>	ib.
<i>Medius</i>	ib.	<i>Negligens</i>	ib.	<i>Omitto</i>	216
<i>Memoria</i>	ib.	<i>Nego</i>	205	<i>Omnino</i>	ib.
<i>Melior</i>	195	<i>Nemo</i>	ib.	<i>Omnis</i>	ib.
<i>Mentior</i>	ib.	<i>Nempe</i>	ib.	<i>Opes</i>	ib.
<i>Mercēs</i>	ib.	<i>Neque</i>	ib.	<i>Opinio</i>	217
<i>Meritum</i>	196	<i>Nihil</i>	206	<i>Oppeto</i>	ib.
<i>Meus</i>	ib.	<i>Nimis</i>	ib.	<i>Opportunitas</i>	ib.
<i>Mibi</i>	ib.	<i>Nimius</i>	ib.	<i>Opportunus</i>	ib.
<i>Miles</i>	197	<i>Nifi</i>	ib.	<i>Optimus</i>	218
<i>Minor</i>	ib.	<i>Nitor</i>	207	<i>Opus</i>	ib.
<i>Minuo</i>	ib.	<i>Niteo</i>	ib.	<i>Ordo</i>	219
<i>Mirus</i>	198	<i>Nolo</i>	ib.	<i>Oro</i>	ib.
<i>Misceo</i>	ib.	<i>Nomen</i>	208	<i>Oſtendo</i>	220
<i>Miseria</i>	ib.	<i>Nonne</i>	ib.	<i>Oſtento</i>	ib.
<i>Miseror</i>	ib.	<i>Noſco</i>	ib.	<i>Oſioſus</i>	221
<i>Mitigo</i>	199	<i>Novitas</i>	ib.	<i>Otium</i>	ib.
<i>Mitto</i>	ib.	<i>Novus</i>	209		
<i>Moles</i>	200	<i>Nullus</i>	ib.	<i>Par</i>	211
<i>Molior</i>	ib.	<i>Numero</i>	210	<i>Parco</i>	ib.
<i>Moneo</i>	ib.	<i>Numerus</i>	ib.	<i>Pareo</i>	ib.
<i>Monſtro</i>	ib.	<i>Nunquam</i>	ib.	<i>Pariter</i>	222
<i>Monumentum</i>	ib.	<i>Nuncio</i>	ib.	<i>Paro</i>	ib.
<i>Mos</i>	201	<i>Nuper</i>	ib.	<i>Pars</i>	ib.
<i>Moveo</i>	ib.			<i>Pecco</i>	ib.
<i>Mox</i>	ib.	<i>O Beo</i>	211	<i>Pedeſtris</i>	ib.
<i>Multum</i>	ib.	<i>Objicio</i>	ib.	<i>Pello</i>	223
<i>Multus</i>	202	<i>Obnoxius</i>	212	<i>Penes</i>	ib.
<i>Munio</i>	ib.	<i>Obnuntio</i>	ib.	<i>Penſo</i>	ib.
<i>Munus</i>	ib.	<i>Obſequor</i>	ib.	<i>Per</i>	224
<i>Muto</i>	203	<i>Obſervo</i>	213	<i>Percipio</i>	ib.
		<i>Obſto</i>	ib.	<i>Perdo</i>	ib.
	203	<i>Obtineo</i>	ib.	<i>Perduco</i>	ib.
<i>N</i>		<i>Obtingo</i>	ib.	<i>Periclitor</i>	ib.
<i>Nam</i>		<i>Occaſio</i>	214	<i>Periculofus</i>	225
<i>Nanciſcor</i>	ib.	<i>Occupo</i>	ib.	<i>Periculum</i>	ib.
<i>Narro</i>	ib.	<i>Occurro</i>	ib.	<i>Perimo</i>	ib.
<i>Natio</i>	204	<i>Odium</i>	ib.	<i>Permano</i>	ib.
<i>Natus</i>	ib.			<i>Permitto</i>	

INDEX.

291

<i>Permitto</i>	226	<i>Procedo</i>	ib.	<i>Religio</i>	ib.
<i>Permuto</i>	ib.	<i>Prædo</i>	ib.	<i>Relinquo</i>	253
<i>Perpetuò</i>	ib.	<i>Produco</i>	238	<i>Reminiscor</i>	ib.
<i>Perpetuus</i>	ib.	<i>Profiteor</i>	ib.	<i>Remitto</i>	ib.
<i>Persequor</i>	227	<i>Profligo</i>	ib.	<i>Renuncio</i>	254
<i>Persevero</i>	ib.	<i>Prohibeo</i>	239	<i>Reperio</i>	ib.
<i>Personæ</i>	ib.	<i>Projicio</i>	ib.	<i>Repeto</i>	ib.
<i>Pertineo</i>	228	<i>Proinde</i>	240	<i>Repono</i>	ib.
<i>Perversitas</i>	ib.	<i>Promitto</i>	ib.	<i>Repræfento</i>	255
<i>Perverto</i>	ib.	<i>Propagatio</i>	241	<i>Reprehendo</i>	ib.
<i>Pes</i>	229	<i>Propitio</i>	ib.	<i>Reputatio</i>	ib.
<i>Petitio</i>	ib.	<i>Propono</i>	ib.	<i>Requiro</i>	256
<i>Peto</i>	ib.	<i>Proprius</i>	ib.	<i>Res</i>	ib.
<i>Placeo</i>	ib.	<i>Prorsus</i>	ib.	<i>Resisto</i>	257
<i>Plenus</i>	230	<i>Proruo</i>	242	<i>Resolvo</i>	ib.
<i>Plenusque</i>	ib.	<i>Provoco</i>	ib.	<i>Respectus</i>	ib.
<i>Plus</i>	ib.	<i>Prudens</i>	ib.	<i>Respicio</i>	ib.
<i>Pænitet</i>	ib.	<i>Prudentia</i>	ib.	<i>Respondeo</i>	ib.
<i>Pono</i>	231	<i>Pugno</i>	ib.	<i>Restituo</i>	258
<i>Postremus</i>	232			<i>Resto</i>	ib.
<i>Postulo</i>	ib.	Q <i>Uero</i>	243	<i>Retineo</i>	ib.
<i>Potens</i>	ib.	Q <i>Quam</i>	ib.	<i>Retraho</i>	ib.
<i>Potestas</i>	ib.	<i>Quamvis</i>	ib.	<i>Revoco</i>	ib.
<i>Potus</i>	233	<i>Qui</i>	244	<i>Reus</i>	ib.
<i>Præbeo</i>	ib.	<i>Quicquid</i>	246	<i>Rogo</i>	259
<i>Præcipio</i>	ib.	<i>Quidem</i>	ib.	<i>Rursum</i>	ib.
<i>Præcipio</i>	ib.	<i>Quisquam</i>	247		
<i>Præcipuus</i>	ib.	<i>Quo</i>	ib.	S <i>Acrilegus</i>	259
<i>Præditus</i>	234			<i>Salvus</i>	ib.
<i>Præfens</i>	ib.	R <i>Atio</i>	247	<i>Scilicet</i>	260
<i>Præsumo</i>	ib.	<i>Recordor</i>	249	<i>Sedeo</i>	ib.
<i>Præter</i>	ib.	<i>Recedo</i>	250	<i>Seditio</i>	ib.
<i>Pretium</i>	235	<i>Recte</i>	ib.	<i>Senesco</i>	261
<i>Primus</i>	ib.	<i>Recuso</i>	ib.	<i>Sentio</i>	ib.
<i>Princeps</i>	ib.	<i>Reddo</i>	ib.	<i>Sequor</i>	ib.
<i>Prior</i>	236	<i>Redimo</i>	251	<i>Sermo</i>	ib.
<i>Privo</i>	ib.	<i>Reduco</i>	ib.	<i>Si</i>	ib.
<i>Pro</i>	ib.	<i>Refero</i>	ib.	<i>Sic</i>	ib.
<i>Probo</i>	ib.	<i>Regie</i>	252	<i>Specio</i>	262
<i>Probus</i>	237	<i>Reficio</i>	ib.	<i>Spero</i>	ib.

<i>Studeo</i>	ib. <i>Tento</i>	269 <i>Videlicet</i>	ib.
<i>Subjicio</i>	ib. <i>Termino</i>	ib. <i>Video</i>	ib.
<i>Sufficio</i>	263 <i>Testor</i>	ib. <i>Vinco</i>	275
<i>Subitus</i>	ib. <i>Tracto</i>	ib. <i>Vis</i>	ib.
<i>Sui</i>	ib. <i>Trado</i>	270 <i>Violo</i>	276
<i>Sum</i>	ib. <i>Traduco</i>	ib. <i>Viso</i>	ib.
<i>Summus</i>	264 <i>Trabo</i>	ib. <i>Vita</i>	ib.
<i>Sumo</i>	ib. <i>Tribuo</i>	ib. <i>Voco</i>	ib.
<i>Sumptus</i>	265 <i>Tristitia</i>	ib. <i>Voluntas</i>	277
<i>Supplicium</i>	ib. <i>Tueor</i>	271 <i>Vox</i>	ib.
<i>Suspicio</i>	ib. <i>Tum</i>	ib. <i>Volo</i>	ib.
<i>Suspitor</i>	ib. <i>Tutela</i>	ib.	
<i>Sustento</i>	ib.	U <i>Bi</i>	278
<i>Sustineo</i>	ib. <i>V</i> <i>Arius</i>	272 <i>Ultimus</i>	ib.
<i>Suus</i>	ib. <i>Venia</i>	ib. <i>Ultero</i>	ib.
	<i>Venio</i>	ib. <i>Unde</i>	279
T <i>Amen</i>	266 <i>Vereor</i>	ib. <i>Unice</i>	ib.
<i>Tantum</i>	267 <i>Veritas</i>	ib. <i>Unus</i>	ib.
<i>Tantus</i>	ib. <i>Vero</i>	273 <i>Usurpo</i>	280
<i>Temere</i>	ib. <i>Verto</i>	ib. <i>Ufus</i>	ib.
<i>Tempus</i>	ib. <i>Verus</i>	ib. <i>Ut</i>	ib.
<i>Tempestivus</i>	268 <i>Veto</i>	ib. <i>Uter</i>	ib.
<i>Tendo</i>	ib. <i>Vexatio</i>	274 <i>Utilitas</i>	ib.
<i>Teneo</i>	ib. <i>Vexo</i>	ib. <i>Utor</i>	281



